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BRITISH CONSUL IN DEFENCE OF ACTION OF LUNG CHI-KWANG

Officially Appointed And Right to Hold on Until Relieved

'ULTERIOR MOTIVE'

Says Republican Generals Are Seeking to Dictate Own Terms

HIS PEACE EFFORT

Drew Only Sarcasm From Tsen Chun-hsuan; Li Lieh-chun Beaten

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 7.—Mr. J. W. Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Canton, said that he was glad of the opportunity of giving the Daily Press representative a correct idea of the position at Canton, which has greatly improved since, in the last forty-eight hours, the City's assailants have been driven back by Lung Chi-kwang's men and the latter have also staved off an attack on Honam Island, while, early in the morning, during a naval engagement near American Reach, one of Tsen Chun-hsuan's gun-boats had been sunk by a bombardment from the fort.

Explaining the causes of the present crisis, Mr. Jamieson said: "The position seems to be this. When the President was appointed, he at once named Lung as Governor of Kwangtung. Owing to iceling in the South against Lung, President Li Yuan-hung appointed Lu Yung-ting as the former's successor. The latter thus became Governor-designate of the Province.

'Lung is Chief'

"The newly appointed Governor was in Yunnan at the time. He was urged to come here as quickly as possible, but he failed to arrive. Despite the attitude of the rebel factions, until he arrives Lung is chief Governor of this place, as appointed by the Government.

"Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun have ulterior motives. They want to drive out Lung as soon as possible. Ostensibly, they are acting from patriotic motives. They say that it is on patriotic grounds that they object to Lung. In reality, they want to hold the city and dictate terms and Lung Chi-kwang, as chief representative of the Central Government, is resisting this."

Mr. Jamieson describes this revolution as a sort of game. "If you hold certain cards, you are top-dog for the moment. If you have no cards, you cannot dictate to anybody, or make terms with anybody.

"Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun hold no cards. They have no terms to offer, so to speak. If they enter Canton, they would hold some cards. That is why they are fighting.

Li Lieh-chun Hung Up

"Li Lieh-chun is hung up on the North River at the present moment. He was delayed on the North River because he cannot get to Kiangsi, where formerly he was Tutuh. He arrived outside Kiangsi with 6,000 troops, but the present Tutuh of Kiangsi would not give him permission to cross his territory. Then Li Lieh-chun got re-inforcements from certain people on the West River and proceeded to attack Canton from the North River, but he was driven back four days ago and the attack has ceased on that side."

Mr. Jamieson continues: "Tsen Chun-hsuan is known as the leader responsible for the establishment of the so-called Military Council, formed for the purpose of uniting the South against the late President and for a great many other things as well. He is the leader at present attacking the city from the south so vigorously.

"I have endeavored to get in touch with him for the purpose of trying to reach some sort of a settlement. I sent him a telegram based on these lines. He sent a sarcastic reply,

(Continued on Page 2)

Russian Progress Continues From Brody; Many Villages Stormed; 4,200 Prisoners

Overcome All Resistance on Grabenka and Sereth, Though Defense Is Stubborn; Advance in Caucasus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was stubborn fighting south of Brody. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed and the ground we have captured consolidated.

There was some advance in the Caucasus, west of Kelkid and Tschiftlik.

The communique this evening reported: The fighting on the rivers Nraberka and Sereth, south of Brody, is developing in favor of the Russians, who have stormed two villages and an adjacent wood and hill. In one village, the enemy had to be dislodged from every house.

Nine enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. 1,200 prisoners have been taken. Others are coming in.

Southwards of Brody, the Russians have overcome the resistance made by the enemy on the left bank of the Grabenka and the left bank of the Sereth. A number of villages have been captured and over 3,000 prisoners.

Drive Russians Out Of The Spaglia Salient Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 3.—Eastern theater.—At the northern front, no incidents occurred. The Russian attacks on both sides of the Nobel Lake have been repulsed; a strong attack south-west of Liubaschovo failed. Our fire drove back the Russians who were advancing on the road from Kovel to Sarny.

At Ostrov, over 100 Russians were brought in. On both sides of the railroad they apparently planned attacks, but only carried them out against Posikovca, where they were repulsed. On the rest of the front smaller activity was to be noted.

A Russian aeroplane was shot down near Gozcscze and Torczyn.

At the front of General Count Bothmer, small Russian outposts, south-west of Vilesniov, have been cleared.

August 4.—North-west of Postavy, our fire forced the enemy to evacuate the salient trenches in the vicinity of Spaglia. Attacks against our field-guards have been repulsed.

Lively hand-grenade combats were going on on the Servetsch, east of Gorodischtsche, on the Shara and south-east of Baranovitchi. Strong hostile attacks near Luviezov have again failed. Violent combats occurred in the sector of Sitovicze.

At Vielick, the enemy penetrated the village of Rudkalirinska and the connecting trenches. By counter-attacks of German and Austro-Hungarian battalions and parts of the Polish legion, these were completely reconquered. 361 Russians and several machine-guns have been captured.

The fresh attacks of the enemy have been flatly repulsed. Hostile enterprises near Ostrov and east of Sviniuhy were repulsed at the first attempts.

Germans Gain In Carpathians

At the front of Field Marshal Archduke Charles, with the army of Count Bothmer, no important occurrences have happened. In the Carpathians, German troops gained ground near Kopila.

Balkan theater.—South of Bitoly, the Bulgarian rear-guards had successful engagements with Servian detachments.

August 5.—Russian attempts to cross the Duna, near Dvenen, were frustrated. The number of prisoners brought in at Rudkamirynka has increased to 561.

Several hostile attacks on the Sereth, north-west of Zalosze, were repulsed. The Russian detachments which crossed the Sereth near Ratysze fell back in consequence of our counter-attack.

The enemy still maintain their position on the southern bank, near Miedzygory and Czystopady. The Archduke Charles' army fought successful combats on the Carpathian front. Until now, 325 men have been captured and two cannon taken.

Balkan theater.—Nothing of importance.

Official Austro-Hungarian report (delayed).—Vienna, August 3.—Russian theater.—A hostile detachment entered a small section of our trenches near Velesnivo. They were completely ejected.

At the army of General von Boehm-Ermolli, Russian attacks were repulsed south-west and west of Brody. The Russian advances against the railroad from Sarny to Kovel and on the Lower Stokhod have failed.

At other places, the enemy were considerably more quiet, which is ascribable to the losses surpassing every precedent.

Italian theater.—In the Borcola district, successful minor enterprises have taken place. 140 Italians, among whom are two officers, have been captured. On the heights south of Paneveggia, two Italian battalions were repulsed on August 1.

Vienna, August 4.—Russian theater. At the army of General Tersztyansky, our cavalry, in a bayonet combat, repulsed a Russian attack. An Austro-Hungarian flyer shot down a Farman biplane on August 2.

Italian theater. Everything unchanged. On the Isonzo front, the enemy are maintaining a lively artillery fire.

Ex-Member of China Press Staff Off to War

Mr. A. M. Brace Sails For France to Join American Ambulance Corps

News has been received by Consul General Sammons that Mr. A. M. Brace, formerly on the staff of THE CHINA PRESS and who went through the siege of Tsingtau for this paper, has left America for France, where he has joined the American Ambulance Corps. Since returning to the United States from the East, Mr. Brace has contributed a number of interesting articles, to various journals, on the fighting at Tsingtau and on China questions generally. He vacates the post of Professor of Journalism at the University of South Dakota.

Exploding Gas-Bomb, War's Latest Terror

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 6.—An official communique reports: A heavy attack made by the Austrians between the Adige and Isonzo and also in the Sugana and Cordevole valleys was repulsed. The artillery on both sides is very active. The Austrians are employing a new type of exploding gas bomb.

Shanghai Man in Royal Flying Corps Promoted

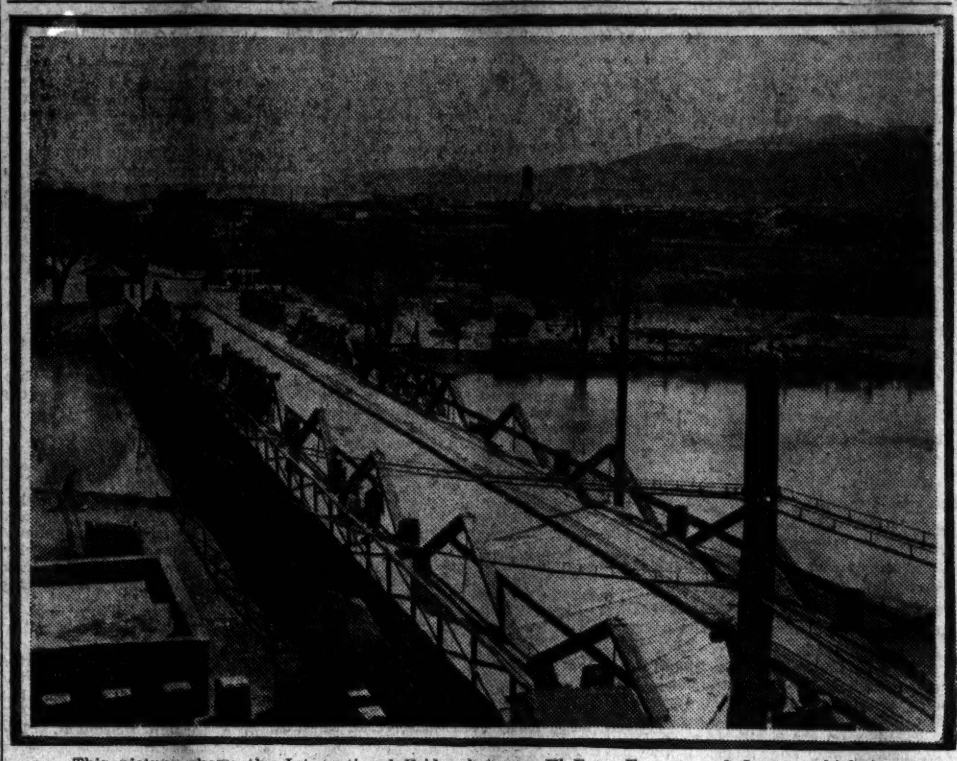
It's Major Shumaker Now—And Maybe He's Married, Too; Rapid Promotion

It is Major Shumaker of the Royal Flying Corps, for the Shanghai boy has received further promotion. One of those handy men, who knows a bit about everything, he left here early in the war and his knowledge of wireless telegraphy got him into the air service without much difficulty. In less time than the infantrymen have to spend in training, Shumaker, though he had never done any flying before the war, was having a look at the German lines from above. Since then his record of promotion is proof that he has been doing well. Not only success in the army, for Shumaker found that he was leading a lonely life and, by this time, the sister of one of his Shanghai friends, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, if everything has gone well, is calling herself Mrs. Shumaker

The Weather

Heat thunderstorms, with squalls. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 89.8 and the minimum 77.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.8 and 77.7.

International Bridge Important Factor in Mexican Crisis



This picture shows the International Bridge between El Paso, T exas, and Juarez, which is seen on the other side of the river. Field artillery and machine guns have bee n mounted on the American side commanding the bridge.

CONSTANTINOPLE HEARS AGAIN FROM SUBMARINE

Dashes Into Harbor, Sinks Two Steamers and Bombards Suburbs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—The Vienna newspaper Neue Freie Press states that a British submarine recently suddenly appeared in the harbor of Constantinople, torpedoed two large steamers and bombarded the suburbs.

British Mine-Sweeper Clacton Is Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary mine-sweeper Clacton (?820 tons) was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on the 3rd. Two engineer officers and three men are missing and an assistant paymaster and four stokers were slightly wounded.

Russia Allows Japan To Navigate Sungari

Also Sells Southern Half Of Harbin-Changchun Railway Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the first-fruit of the Russo-Japanese treaty is the conclusion of a separate agreement whereby Russia sells to Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun Railway, being about 60 miles of line from Changchun to the Sungari River and recognises the right of the Japanese to navigate the river Sungari between Kirin and Patuna. Russia had previously contended that the right of navigation belonged exclusively to Russian shipping.

Tokio, August 6.—There was an imposing demonstration yesterday of members of parliament and other prominent persons endorsing the Russo-Japanese alliance and assuring unswerving loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is the main pillar of the international situation. Germany was denounced as the enemy of civilisation. The sympathy of Japan remains with her allies, to whom she will give the fullest support.

Re-appoint Wimborne Irish Lord Lieutenant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—It is officially announced that Lord Wimborne is re-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Prospects for Victory Were Never So Bright Allied Staffs' Opinion

Asquith Says Germans Showing Material Weakening And Exhaustion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—Celebrations took place all over the Empire on the anniversary of the declaration of war and great enthusiastic meetings in cities and towns passed resolutions similar to that moved by Mr. Asquith at Queen's Hall. Services of intercession were held in the churches and places of worship of all creeds and business was suspended.

Messages from the Premiers and Governors of the Dominions and dependencies were received, expressing their unalterable determination to continue the struggle and their confidence in victory.

Mr. Asquith said that the enemy are now on the defensive and are showing signs of material weakening and exhaustion. The recent recrudescence of deliberate and calculated barbarity indicated their desperation.

The Fryatt infamy outraged the world. The Allies are considering the most effective methods of dealing with atrocities and their authors, but the war must first be won.

It was the united opinion of the General Staff of the Allies that the prospects for victory were never so bright. This was no time for faint-heartedness, petty criticism and the contemptible pastime of scapegoat hunting. What was necessary was concentration of purpose and, as regards Great Britain, a continuance of the unselfish patriotism which was leading hundreds of thousands of workers to forego a holiday.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Japan and the King of Servia have sent messages to King George, expressing their determination to carry on the fight till victory is achieved.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March "Barataria".....Sullivan.
2. Overture "Les Dragons de Villars".....Maillord
3. Waltz "Sheila" ..... Nomo
4. Selection "The Girls of Gottenberg".....Monckton
5. Tango "La Verbena".....Lacome
6. (a) Intermezzo "Cavalleria Rusticana" .....Mascagni
   (b) Intermezzo "A Basso Porto".....Spinelli
7. Song "Serenade" ..... Braga
8. Selection "The Belle of New York".....Kerker

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

ALL GERMANY PRAYING FOR CONFLICT TO END

Will Forego Annexations, Provided Political and Economic Independence Given

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 6.—The Danish Socialists who have returned from a tour through Germany declared that everybody is praying for peace. German Socialists regard the restoration of Belgium as a matter of course. Germany is willing to conclude peace without annexations provided her political and economic independence is guaranteed.

Austrian Destroyer Sunk by Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 5.—An Italian submarine torpedoed an Austrian destroyer in the Upper Adriatic, on the 2nd.

Rumania is Annoyed By Bulgarian Raids

Soys Frontier Incidents Too Frequent To Harmonise With Good Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—A telegram from Bukharest states that the Rumanian Foreign Minister has drawn the attention of the Bulgarian Government to some recent frontier incidents, remarking that they have become too frequent and do not harmonise with the good relations existing between the two countries.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Aug. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava.....Aug. 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Somali Aug. 10
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 25

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

GEN. HAIG CAPTURES 2ND DEFENCE LINE NORTH OF POZIERES

Germans Surprised; Position Is Pulverised Out Of Recognition

GAIN MILE FRONT

Three Counter-Attacks By Night Beaten; Progress In High Wood

POUND THIAUMONT

Failing to Stop French, Opponents Organise Terrific Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the battle on Friday evening, says that the British and Australians rapidly advanced beyond Pozieres, with highly successful results. A heavy bombardment had been maintained throughout Thursday.

The enemy appeared to be taken by surprise and the German second line, which was pulverised out of recognition, was crossed on a front exceeding a mile.

The enemy made three counter-attacks during the night. All of them were repulsed, with heavy losses, owing to the intensity and accuracy of our artillery. Many Germans surrendered freely, but it was difficult to collect those hiding in dug-outs. Already, over 400 have been brought in and undoubtedly others will follow.

Clear and cooler weather favored our operations.

Capture Second Line

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The Australians participated in a successful attack north of Pozieres, in which the main German second line system was captured. Troops of the new army also participated in the attack.

The captured line extends over a front of 2,000 yards. Several hundred prisoners were taken. Repeated counter-attacks were subsequently repulsed, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The only other incident of importance was mining activity near Souchez and Loos.

General Haig reported later: Including the capture of trenches already reported today, our line north and west of Pozieres has been pushed forward 400 to 600 yards, on a front of 3,000 yards, during the last two days. Australian, Kent, Surrey and Sussex troops participated in the operation and consolidated the ground won, despite heavy shell-fire.

Our artillery shelled Courcelette and Miraumont and destroyed ten gun emplacements and three munition stores.

The enemy's air-craft were not enterprising. Eight of their machines scattered when three of ours engaged.

Progress in High Wood

General Haig reported this afternoon: Further progress was made in High Wood. The whole night long, the enemy shelled various areas on and behind our front between the Ancre and the Somme.

They opened a heavy bombardment north-east of Arras, being apparently alarmed by one of our patrols. Otherwise, there was no change.

General Haig reported this evening: East of Pozieres, we progressed in the direction of Martinpuich.

The enemy twice attacked the ground we gained north-west of Pozieres. The first attack, helped by liquid-fire, temporarily forced us back from one of the captured trenches, but, later, we recovered all of it except forty yards. The second attack was repulsed, with loss to the enemy.

There was considerable activity at Carency, Loos and St. Eloi. We

raided the enemy's trenches, causing them many casualties.

Our artillery, assisted by our aeroplanes, destroyed several gun emplacements.

Hammering Thiaumont

Paris, August 6.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: The night was comparatively quiet on the Somme front. The artillery bombardment was violent throughout the Thiaumont-Fleury sector.

The enemy renewed their furious counter-attacks against Thiaumont Work and were repulsed. Equally severe fighting occurred in the village of Fleury, with no appreciable change. An attack made by the enemy, after an artillery preparation, in Facq Forest, was broken down.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme and two near Verdun.

The communique yesterday evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, the enemy were quiescent on the sector of Thiaumont. We hold all the southern part of the village of Fleury.

The Germans, after a bombardment all day, made two powerful attacks in Vaux-Chapitre Wood. One was repulsed. The other penetrated portions of our trenches, but the enemy were immediately driven out and our front remains intact.

French Extend Gains

The communique this afternoon reported: We extended our gains north-west of Thiaumont, repulsing a counter-attack.

Our squadrons dropped numerous bombs in the region of Combles and on the stations at Noyon, Stenay, Sedan, Conflans and Metz and also the military establishments of Rombach. Two German captive balloons on the Somme front were set on fire.

The communique this evening reported: The Germans are violently bombarding Thiaumont, Fleury, Chapitre and Le Chenois. Their infantry did not attack.

A French air-man brought down two German machines in the region of Verdun, one falling in the French lines and the other in No Man's Land.

Another German machine was brought down at Estrees, after a fight. The aviators were captured and the machine, one of the newest type, was intact.

Check An Intended Great British Decisive Thrust

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 3.—Western theater. —Between the Ancre and the Somme, a strong British artillery action led to the expectation of a big decisive thrust. In consequence of our barring fire, this was, however, only temporary and local, but heavy attacks ensued. Strong British attacks on both sides of the road from Bapaume to Albert and east of Trones Wood broke down.

Between Maurepas and the Somme, the French stormed seven times, but we maintained our positions. The enemy only penetrated the farm of Monacu and a part of our trench northward. At Barleux and Estrees, the French have been repulsed.

Strong hostile forces attacked the Pepper Ridge and Thiaumont, on a broad front to north of the fortress Laufee. They obtained a footing on the west slope of Pepper Ridge and parts of the line south-west of Fleury. They furthermore reconquered the trenches in the Laufee Wood which they lost the day before yesterday.

Near Thiaumont and south of Fleury, the enemy have been flatly repulsed. The enemy's bombs which were dropped among others in Belgian Meirelbeeke killed or wounded 16 civilians, among whom were nine women and children. A German squadron attacked the hostile raiders and forced them back. One flew to Holland.

An air-combat south of Roulers ended with a British biplane being shot down. Another was shot down south-east of Peronne. This is the 13th of Lieutenant Wintgens. Our anti-aircraft fire brought down a hostile aeroplane near Boesinghe and another north of Arras.

Headquarters, August 4.—The artillery duels north of Ancre again reached a high intensity between the Ancre and the Somme, which continued with undiminished force.

Strong hostile attacks, north of Ovillers, south-west of Guillemont and north of the farm of Monacu, were repulsed, as well as a night attack near Barleux. The French succeeded, however, in the evening, in occupying our position near Fleury and south of Thiaumont.

This morning, the whole village of Fleury and the trenches in the west and north-west were reconquered by us. The hostile attacks north-west of Thiaumont and against our positions at Chapitre and the Mountain Wood were repulsed, with large losses for the enemy.

The situation has been re-established as before. The French attacks were carried out with exceptionally large forces.

Lieutenant Mulzer shot down his 9th aeroplane near Lens and Lieutenant Frankl his 6th near Beaumetz, on August 2. Furthermore, a biplane of the enemy was shot down near Peronne on August 1 and another south-west of Arras.

Another one was disabled by our flyers. Our anti-aircraft fire shot down a hostile aeroplane near Berlesaus-Bois, another near Namur out of a squadron which attacked Namur, causing insignificant damage.

Headquarters, August 5.—It is reported with delay that, yesterday, the headquarters mentioned combats north of the Somme on a broader front and against strong British forces. These were partly continued during yesterday. The British attacking north of Ovillers up to the Foureaux Wood were repulsed, with heavy losses, in several places after a tenacious hand-to-hand combat.

Fresh combats were engaged in today near Pozieres. A separate French attack in the afternoon south of Maurepas was defeated. In the A'sne sector, numerous hostile patrols were everywhere unsuccessful.

East of the Meuse, in our yesterday's counter-attacks in the sector of Fleury, 468 prisoners, belonging to four different divisions, were brought in. In the vicinity of Thiaumont, fresh and bitter fighting was engaged in. In the Somme sector, two hostile biplanes were shot down in an air-combat.

British Consul In Defence of Lung

(Continued from Page 1)

accusing me of being friendly with General Lung.

"Of course, I am friendly with General Lung, as compared with Tsen, on private as well as official grounds. I have to be on friendly terms with him officially, because he is Governor of the province and I cannot accept any other person as Governor.

Cannot Recognise Outsiders

"You cannot expect the representative of a great European country to recognise anyone who has not been sent here by the Central Government, of anyone who is not its delegate. That is my position and it is the only position for me to take up.

"Tsen Chun-hsuan has a large following. He is the representative of the Kuomintang, a very strong organisation, which is trying to dictate to Peking at the present moment what they shall do. Certain people are attacking the Central Government and demanding Lung's evacuation. He is the chief representative of the Government here and is defending the city against unauthorised intrusion.

"Lung has a difficult position to defend, because he is fighting on so many fronts. With roughly 20,000 men, he has to defend fronts formed by Fatshan, on the North River, also east of this last and including the Kowloon-Canton Railway. His position on the east is simplified by the fact that Shek'ung has declared its independence and has a Governor of its own.

"The telegraph wires and railway have been cut up badly in that area and thus Hongkong cannot be reached by telegraph or rail. Troops have destroyed the line time and again to prevent any attack. The Governor of Shek'ung is too busy in his own district to have any time to attack Canton from that direction.

Rebels Land on Coast

"A number of rebel troops were landed on the coast, east of Swatow. They came along the railway line to Waichow. There was a fight, but, at the present moment, Lung Chi-kwang holds Waichow and, for the present, there is no danger of an attack from the east.

"At present Tsen Chun-hsuan is endeavoring to press home an attack from the south. With this object, he made a raid on Honam Island, early on Sunday morning, for the purpose of establishing himself there and attacking Canton from that island. I understand that some of Tsen's men were able to effect a landing and these are being engaged now."

Speaking of the general situation, Mr. Jamieson gave an absolute denial of the statement that certain Germans from the interned German gunboat Tsingtau were working Tsen's Krupp guns. It was equally untrue to say they were working Lung Chi-kwang's heavy guns.

The position was a very difficult one to handle. He was in constant communication with President Li Yuan-hung and had only just received a telegram from him, asking all the parties to stop fighting. General Lung had replied to the effect that he is prepared to obey the orders of the Central Government on every point and he had given the British Consul-General an assurance that, as soon as his successor arrived, he would hand over the city to him, but he could not allow outside people to attack him, without offering resistance.

Lung's Position Favorable

As to the situation on Honam Island, Mr. Jamieson said that the district is full of creeks and backwaters and is very difficult to traverse. He was of opinion that Lung's men would have no difficulty in warding off all attacks on the city from that direction. Lung's position at the moment was quite favorable.

Mr. Jamieson estimated that, since the battle at Shekweitong commenced, at midnight last Saturday, Lung had lost 400 men killed and 1,200 wounded. The casualties on the other side were much heavier.

It had been rumored that assistance had been brought by two troop-ships from the north. The Customs people had seen nothing of these vessels, nor had General Lung any knowledge of them, but the Governor of Fatshan had telegraphed that they had arrived. General Lung did not expect assistance from the north. General Lung is not aware of the despatch of any fleet from the north to assist the south.

Asked if he had ever approached Tsen, Mr. Jamieson replied that he had asked him to make the necessary arrangements for a discussion of the situation and he had asked Tsen, on behalf of General Lung, to come to Canton, but Tsen Chun-hsuan had always refused to do so.

Possibility of Loot

Asked what would be the position if Tsen defeated General Lung and entered the city, Mr. Jamieson said that the position would be of the worst description. Tsen would not be recognised and he feared the city would be given over to loot and pillage, not only by the troops, but also by the bands of robbers always at hand.

He understood that Tsen's men had not received their pay for two months and were being encouraged by statements that their wages were awaiting them in Canton. Tsen had no money, thus the inference is obvious. Should Tsen get through, it was quite possible that Shameen would be attacked purely for purposes of loot, but there was not much fear of that. In any case, it would not be an organised military attack.

It was also rumored that General Lung has informed his men that, if he is assassinated, they could burn and loot the city. Mr. Jamieson was asked whether the rumor was or was not true. The British Consul-General emphatically denied that the rebellion was a matter of the north and south. Neither of the opposing parties is Cantonese. Thus it was ridiculous to suggest that it was a political war.

Mr. Jamieson concluded: "At the moment, there is no immediate danger to Canton. It is very lamentable that these evil proceedings should be taking place. It is all due to the aspirations and ambitions of people who have only one idea—that is, to get hold of the south.

Excitement in Shameen

The special correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press states that, at 8.30 on Sunday morning, fighting was proceeding at Shekweitong, the terminus of the Samshui-Canton railway. Tsen Chun-hsuan is using a big gun which can be heard above all other explosions.

The fighting on Saturday was unpleasantly close to Shameen and the residents issued very serious warnings to anyone who wished to venture on the Bund. Bullets were whistling through the trees and prominent residents had some narrow escapes when parading the Bund during the night.

The correspondent describes a naval engagement which occurred on Saturday. He says that, up till four o'clock in the morning nothing exciting occurred. Soon afterwards heavy firing was distinctly heard and the flashes of guns could easily be discerned in the distance, as his vessel approached Macao Forts.

When rounding a bend in the river, they came upon a battle in full swing. Four of Tsen's craft, including two two-funnelled gun-boats, were being hotly engaged by the fort on Honam Island.

The boats had crept up one of the many reaches in an endeavor to surprise the fort, but had been seen and promptly shelled. One two-funnelled warship had been sunk. Its masts rising above the water showed that it had been struck when close to the shore.

Steamers Under Fire

The steamer Paul Beau promptly pulled up and the steamer Fatshan, which was ahead, beat a hasty retreat from the danger zone. Shells were repeatedly falling in the fairway.

Tsen Chun-hsuan's fleet consists only of glorified steam-launches, with iron plates fixed along their sides, on which are mounted one machine-gun and one small-bore gun. The marksmanship both of the fort and the ships was very erratic and thus the danger to neutrals was at least equal to that to combatants.

The vessels had approached to within three miles of the fort, which is skilfully hidden. The crews of the launches laughed and jumped about like children when each shot was sent on its way. Many shots were exchanged until Tsen's ships hastily retreated.

Heavy gun firing could be heard all the way up Canton River. At intervals, groups of Tsen's soldiers were noticed on shore, resting, preparatory to another attack on the city. These attacks are always carried out at night-time.

The Daily Press correspondent says that the strings of Lung's soldiers in the streets of Wongsha were orderly and businesslike. Seriously and, occasionally, slightly wounded soldiers were met, some of them being helped by their comrades and other carried in chairs to the hospital.

Denuded of Shipping

This side of the river is quite denuded of shipping. Lung's gunboats, patrolling, occasionally fired guns against Tsen's soldiers on the opposite side of the river, the firing of the ships being supplemented by 3-inch guns on shore.

Cases of ammunition were piled up near the guns. Their labels showed that they had been made at Krupp's factories in Germany, being marked Class VI, 1913, Essen.

No scare and no excitement was apparent amongst Lung's soldiers, who were quietly watching the shells bursting on the other bank of the river. A dozen rounds were fired in about forty-five minutes from Wongsha and about seven rounds from the gun-boats moving to and from the foreshore. Lung's soldiers are in full control of the situation.

In the afternoon, the scene of action shifted to the Macao Forts, where the gun-boats again took part in the operations. The large business-houses are bolted and barred. The rice-shops conduct their trade through iron gratings. The city itself has not a war-like aspect.

Tsen Chun-hsuan, in numbers, is the stronger and the people of Honam favor him. A visit to the wounded in hospital brings home the horrors of the fighting far more than any heavy firing at a distance can do.

Tsen Calls Truce

Peking, August 5.—A Hongkong telegram reports that Lu Yung-ting has wired to Tsen Chun-hsuan that he is going to enter Canton soon, and that the Kwangsi troops should suspend their attacks upon the city. Tsen Chun-hsuan is reported to have ordered his men to suspend fighting on August 4.

$2,000,000 Hupeh Loan

Nanking, August 5.—It is reported here that Wang Chuan-yuan, the military governor of Hupeh, has negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 through a foreign merchant. The Peking government has despatched a deputy to find whether the loan is in existence.

BISHOP EVELAND OF THE PHILIPPINES IS KILLED

Washington, July 26.—Bishop William Perry Eveland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines, was struck by lightning at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died instantly.

ANOTHER OPIUM RAID

Tls. 100,000 of Drug Found in Luggage of Yunnan Officials

Opium valued at Tls. 100,000 was seized by the police of the Louza district last night during a raid on an hotel in Hupeh Road. One Chinese, connected with a party of officials and members of parliament from Yunnan, was placed under arrest, and will be tried this morning in the Mixed Court. He refuses to disclose his identity.

The Yunnan officials arrived Saturday on the French liner Athos. As a courtesy to the members of the party, the Customs officials agreed to admit their baggage without inspection. The newly appointed Chinese Minister of Justice was also on this ship.

Yesterday, the police received information that someone connected with the party had smuggled in a large amount of opium. A search warrant was secured from the Mixed Court and a squad of police sent to the hotel.

The opium, which is from Yunnan and bore the official seals of that province, was found in the last four trunks to be searched. The owner of the trunks objected strenuously to the search, saying that the trunks contained only important official documents. When the opium was uncovered, he refused to disclose his identity.

News Brevities

The Naval Department in Tokio received the following message from the Japanese Embassy in London: The steamer Kohina Maru was sunk by a submarine of the enemy at sea in 31 degrees 38 minutes North and 29 degrees 56 minutes East in the afternoon of the 2nd August. The master of the steamer was taken a prisoner but the rest of the crew were landed at Alexandria. The steamer seems to have been navigating from Bizeru (?) to Port Said.

• • •

Mr. L. Walker and Mr. J. A. Brand left for England today to offer their services to the government. Mr. Brand has two brothers, David and J. K., already at the front. Each holds a lieutenant's commission, the former in the 11th Worcesters and the latter in the 11th Devonshire regiment.

• • •

An Indian was convicted in H.M.'s police court, yesterday, on a charge of having being disorderly Saturday night while under the influence of drink. The police apprehended him while he was making threats against a foreigner from whom he was begging alms. It developed that there is more begging going on in Shanghai than usual, and the police will endeavor to put a stop to it. The beggars only solicit foreigners.

• • •

Mr. H. R. Hertslet, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., left for England, yesterday, to enter the army. During his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Hertslet was active in Boy Scout work.

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FRENCH WERE DEPORTED OWING TO DIFFICULTY OF DISTRIBUTING FOOD

Is Berlin's Explanation; People Expressed Thanks for Consideration Shown

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, August 5.—Bergen and Iceland have decided to cease the Iceland service, on account of the treatment of their ships by the British, who recently brought in the s.s. Flora to Leith, where it had to discharge its whole cargo. The Danish Postmaster General communicates that the parcel post on the Danish s.s. Botnia, en route from Iceland to Copenhagen, has been confiscated by the British at Leith.

The deposits of the German savings banks were in May 250 million Marks higher than during the preceding month, against 235 million last year. Of this amount, 235 million were transferred to the war loan investments, leaving 15 million net increase. Since January 1, the deposits increased by 1,300 million Marks, against 1,265 million last year.

It is semi-officially stated that the evacuation of large French towns in Flanders was caused by the difficulty of distributing victuals. The people of populated districts were transferred into other French speaking districts, where the distribution would be easier and the hands could be employed for agriculture. The German administration did everything possible in order to avoid every hardship, which was gratefully acknowledged in letters which the transferred civilians wrote and which were published, according to the wishes of their authors. The French objection that no difference was made between the poor and the well-to-do classes caused astonishment, because it proved only that there was no unjust discrimination on the German side.

Fishermen have found in the Skagerack a bottle containing the last messages of the shipwrecked crew of the German airship who were left by the passing British ship, King Stephen to their fate. The bottle contained the commander's last military report, written one hour before he was drowned, also the last greetings of the commander and the other 15 victims.

The commander wrote to his wife: "I thought long of you. Above everything, carefully watch over our child's education." The first engineer wrote: "Dearest Martha and my children. The last hours have come. From the high sea on which our airship floats, I send you my last greetings. It has to be. Also greetings for mother and sister. Last hearty greetings and kisses from your faithful husband." Another letter says: "This morning, a British trawler came who refused to save us. Your John will think of you in heaven. At half past eleven we had prayer in common, then took our farewell leave." The bottle was given to the German consul at Goteborg.

New York, August 5.—In a black-bordered editorial, The American says: "The record of England's dealings with the Irish people for three hundred years has been one long story of tyranny and almost incredible stupidity. We believe that the sober judgment of history will rank the hanging of Casement among the chiefest of governmental crimes and blunders which stained the long and sorrowful story of English oppression and Irish wrongs and sufferings.

"When we contemplate the amazing stupidity of this deed, we are almost brought to believe that Providence has degreed the final disintegration of the wonderful and splendid Empire which Englishmen, with the foresight, skill and valor of many generations have built, fostered and increased and maintained during centuries. No Empire was ever confronted with such an emergency, such a peril as those with which the wonderful foresight, genius and skill, as well as the valor of the Germans, have brought the British Empire face to face with.

"Britain has been saved from quick and sure defeat by the heroic valor of France, the powerful help of Russia and the questionable tactics of our own supposedly neutral Government. England has had two full years wherein to develop an administrative and military leadership of high capacity, but the narrow, incapable and stupid majority of the British ministry hang the body of Casement as a symbol and witness to the nations of the world of the blindness of vision and dullness of hearing and stupidity of understanding of those upon whose acuteness and alertness and breadth of comprehension the very existence of the British Empire and the dominions hangs trembling above the abysses of fate and destiny.

"To Ireland and the Irish people, in whatever quarter of the globe they live and cherish their deathless, pathetic affection and loyalty to the land of their fathers, we have no condolences to extend, rather do we bid them to rejoice and be glad that another Irishman has sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood. He has paid the full debt of loyalty to his people and has again shown to the world that an Irishman can die bravely for Ireland and for the good cause of human freedom."

The editorial comments and utterances of many prominent men reflect the widespread horror of the condemnation and their resentment at Casement's hanging. The belief is general that England has made a tremendous political blunder.

Under the heading: "Blockading the Cables," the Government organ, The World, commenting editorially on the protest of American newspapermen in Berlin against the suppression of their despatches by the British censorship, says that, since no military purpose can be served by such methods, the conclusion must be that Britain intends to deceive the world outside the war zone regarding the conditions existing therein. Its censorship exhibits an hostility towards neutrals without inflicting any damage against the enemy.

The situation in Germany is not changed by mutilation or destruction of messages giving an account of it. In the case of the representative of The World, of whose 72 despatches in July only 21 were received, it is shown conclusively that London is as determined to ruthlessly follow up its blockade of news as it is upon any measure of actual war.

There must be a reason for this policy. Perhaps the American moneylenders and merchants extending their credit to the Allies, mostly in the dark, will be disposed to inquire regarding the real purpose of this procedure.

A review in the Tribune admits that the Allies' offensive has been to one of those halts which are a familiar detail of contemporary operations when an attack fails to pierce the enemy's lines in an opening thrust. The review says that Berlin is amply justified in asserting that the effort to pierce the Somme front has so far failed. It may be warranted in its assertion that the effort has permanently failed.

A Berlin despatch to The World says that the centralisation of the German and Austrian armies on the east front under a single head and the appointment of Hindenburg as commander-in-chief in the east are hailed with the greatest satisfaction in the entire press. The point is emphasized that this action is taken merely for strategical reasons.

The fact that some Austro-Hungarian armies are included in the centralisation command under Hindenburg is dwelt upon as evidence of the solidarity of the co-operation and the cordiality of the relations between the German and Austrian armies.

An official statement from Berlin says that the food situation in Germany is satisfactory. The statement compares the harvest of 1914 and 1915 and says that "the splendid organisation of the distribution of bread and corn, as well as the system of economical consumption and the storing of supplies, enabled us to overcome the unfavorable economic year 1915 and 1916 without serious derangement of the life of our people. The present economic position promises to be even more satisfactory."

The statement denies the reports that a famine is threatened in some districts, or that restrictions endangering health are planned. Concluding, it says that "our meat supply is ample and a plentiful supply of pork is guaranteed."

A despatch from London announces that during the first two weeks, the allied offensive on the Somme has brought to the British a loss of 580 officers killed, 1,764 wounded and 290 missing.

The reports regarding the crops all over Germany are increasingly optimistic. A despatch from Berlin to the New York Times says the badly-needed hot weather has at last begun. Ample crops of rye, barley and oats are now confidently predicted.

The Food Minister, Batocki, showed three telegrams from German cities calling urgently for help to handle the avalanches of potatoes descending on them. Batocki said that, in Berlin, 1,200 carloads of potatoes arrived within three days, but they needed only 200.

In consequence they have sent a thousand carloads to other cities. Batocki is already drafting economic measures for 1918. He added that he was sure that he would enter the next food year in the fall of 1917 with good reserves.

Germany entered the 3rd year of the war not only with the food crisis safely passed, but with a marked improvement of the food conditions, which are already everywhere noticeable. The despatch adds that the Kaiser is spending a brief holiday to help bring in the bountiful harvests. He is at present at headquarters.

Palatial German Dugouts That Groan With Food And Drink

British Headquarters In France, July 4.—British soldiers who have explored dugouts of Mametz have discovered many evidences of Teutonic love of comfort. Their underground dwellings are palatial, and the amount of food and drink found in them is prodigious.

The certified inventory of one of these habitations occupied by a Captain shows that his provender included twenty tins of corned beef, in addition to sausages, potted meats, tinned salmon, dried and bottled fruits, canned vegetables, numerous kinds of biscuits and several whole cheeses.

He also had in the cellar below his dugout two casks of Bavarian beer, whiskey, gin and five dozen bottles of mineral water. He evidently had servants to wait on him, and summoned them by means of an electric bell.

In the kitchen annexed to the establishment was found an instrument that bears a close resemblance to a cat-o'-nine-tails. The British officer who captured it said that the cat is intended as a punishment for reluctant Teutons when they are ordered to face the enemy. Others say maybe it was used to flick off flies.

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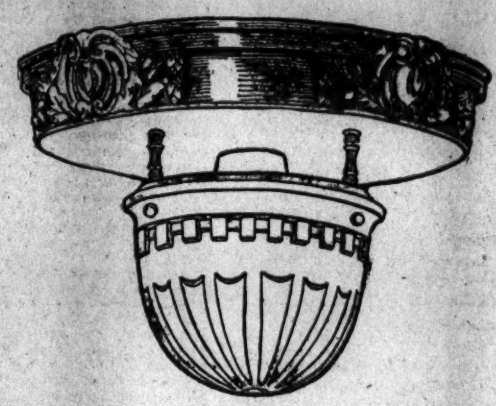

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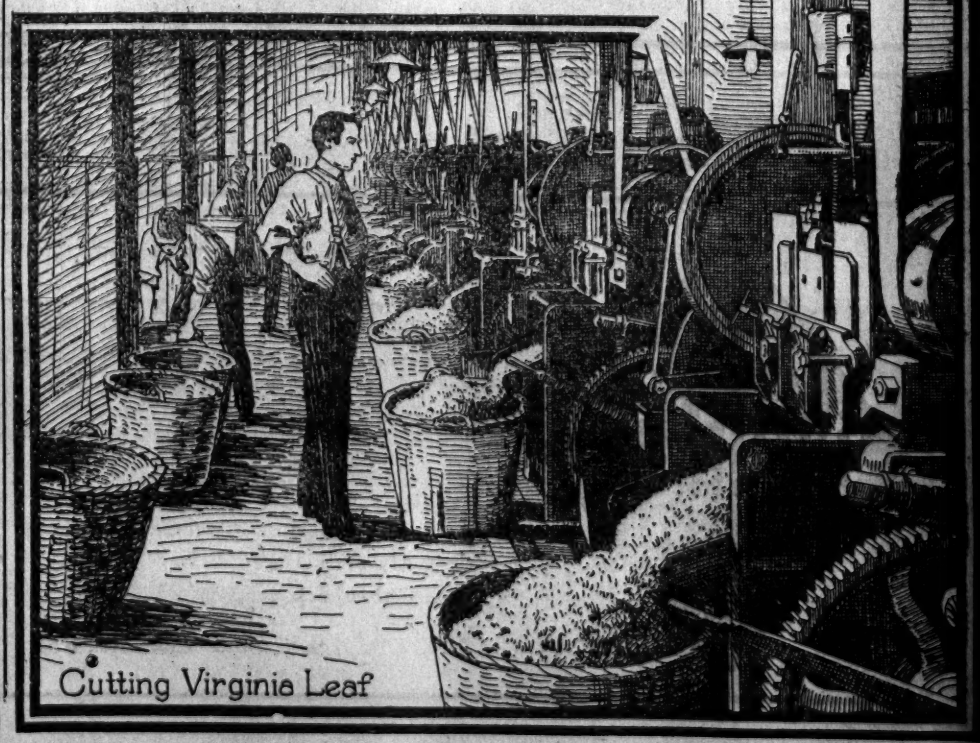

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FREE AIR

BRYCE CALLS PEACE NOW A MERE TRUCE

Presides at a Luncheon Given By the London Pilgrims For James M. Beck

FIGHTING TO FREE GERMANS

Allies Intend to Smash Domination by Military; Guest's Address Tactful

London, July 6.—The Pilgrims of London today gave a luncheon in honor of James M. Beck at the Savoy. Viscount Bryce, who presided, said it was the first Pilgrims' gathering here since the war began and pointed out that the organization never had seen a more distinguished gathering than now met together to pay tribute to the author of "The Evidence in the Case."

Viscount Bryce referred to circulars received from America urging peace on the ground that the war could only end in a draw. He provoked the audience to mirth by remarking that a majority of the signatories of these circulars had German-looking names, and he aroused long-continued applause when he added: "It will not be a draw."

The speaker's statement of the only terms on which the Allies would conclude peace was listened to with the keenest interest, particularly his declaration that the Allies were fighting to free the German people from domination by the military caste and his reference to the blocking of German plans and ambitions in Asia.

Mr. Beck's speech was heartily applauded and the general opinion of the audience was that he handled a difficult subject with consummate tact and ability. His statement in regard to American public opinion of the war and the American people's actual contribution to the war was calculated to remove much of the misapprehension which exists here.

Viscount Bryce in his speech said:

"We are told there is a small section of opinion in the United States which desires to see peace concluded forthwith. An address which reached me from a number of Americans recommended this course. It said:

"'The war must end in a draw. Why not make peace at once and save further bloodshed?'

"I notice that a large proportion of those who signed it came from Germany. And this fact is significant. We cannot agree to any such peace as suggested, either by these gentlemen or by the German Government.

"In the first place, we don't think this war will be a draw. The Allies are going win. We believe this, not merely because our army in France is driving back the Germans; not because the Russian troops have made a brilliant advance; not because the soldiers of France have been standing like a rock with magnificant valor against the furious attacks made at Verdun. We believe it because we believe the Allies will prove the stronger on land than the Germans, and because we hold unshaken and unshakable control of the seas.

"Secondly, peace cannot be made now because the German Government is not yet prepared for it on any terms we can accept. The German Government may know they are going to be beaten, but the German people do not yet know it. They are ignorant of the true facts, and their Government, which fed them with falsehoods and hold out prospects of territorial terms which would recognize their own failure.

"Thirdly, because peace made now on such terms as the German Government would accept, would be no permanent peace, but a mere truce. It would mean for Europe constant disorder and alarm or war, more preparation for war, and further competition in prodigious armaments.

"Lastly, because we are fighting for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German Government has outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated—to defeat militarism.

"We do not hate the German people; we do not wish to break up Germany or destroy her national unity or inflict a permanent injury upon her. What we do desire is to exercise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war and threatens, not only Europe, but all the countries, America included.

"Not content to be a great and prosperous nation among other nations, the German Government desired to dominate the world. The only safety for the world is to discredit by the defeat of that military caste and military system which gained its control and laid its yoke upon the German people by three successful wars. The victory in those wars made it what it is. Nothing but defeat can destroy its prestige and deliver the German people from the yoke. There are signs already enabling us to hope that when the German people recovers its liberty it will forswear aggression and live peaceably with its neighbors.

"Great Britain has not entered this war to win anything for herself. What she wants now is security for herself and her overseas dominions, together with the deliverance of Belgium and Northern France and such changes in the east as will make it impossible for the Turkish allies of Germany ever again to massacre their Christian subjects or become the vassals and tools of Germany in her projected eastward advance.

"This is a conflict for the principles of right which were violated when innocent non-combatants were slaughtered in Belgium and drowned on the Lusitania. The Allies are bound and resolved to prosecute it till a victory has been won for those principles and for a peace established on a sure foundation of justice and freedom."

Trial Separation Fails; Couple Re-united

Mrs. W. B. Widner

Los Angeles, July 3.—The theory that if all marriages suddenly were declared void, ninety-nine per cent. of the people soon would remarry their present life partners, was set forth in a play a few years ago. An instance of this real life has just come to light here. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Widner, the former a well-known artist and the latter a beautiful model, have become reconciled after a three months' trial separation.

Mr. Widner went to Chicago, and under the terms of the separation agreement was to remain there for three months. He could correspond with his wife as much as he pleased. At the end of two weeks he wanted to come back. However, Mrs. Widner wanted to make sure, so she held him off until the end of the period. Now she has decided to rejoin her husband in Chicago. Both parties recommend the "trial separation" to dissatisfied couples.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Somali will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the 10th instant.

STRONG PRESSURE IN BERLIN FOR NEW U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Reventlow Says Germany's Giving In To U. S. Demands Is Responsible for Allies Having Supply of 'Poison' Shells For Their Drive

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(Staff Correspondent New York World)

Berlin, July 5 (via London, July 6.)—With terrific battles raging on the fronts east and west, and internal conflict is raging beneath the surface to force the Government to resume rigorous submarine war against England. As I cabled a week ago, the Government appears to be standing firm against the oppositional agencies at work. The agitation, which had been held down below the surface of public discussion by the firm hand of the Chancellor, is again cropping out here and there.

As a symptom of this, Reventlow, in a characteristically aggressive editorial in the Deutsche Tageszeitung this evening, makes the United States responsible not only for the duration and continuation of the war through American ammunition, but tells the German people they can thank America for the present food situation of Germany and the privation that some may be suffering, and all because on the one hand of its one-sided attitude toward Germany, on the other complacency at everything Great Britain does.

Blames Wilson's Attitude

Reventlow writes:

"It is our opinion that thoughts and will power of the German people should be directed to the fact that it is the work of the United States if German blood continues to be shed. It is no exaggeration that the war would long ago have been ended but for American ammunition deliveries.

"The United States not only has not let itself be diverted from this business, but apparently has been able to deliver on the French and English front the poison shells mentioned in these columns, and, on the other hand, without having at their disposal any effective war measures against us, have, according to Wilson's immortal words, knocked down the German nation and brought to an end German submarine commerce destroying warfare in all matters where America is interested. Since then there reigns in England cheerful confidence and economical relief."

Reventlow then draws a contrast between the vast quantities of freights and imports to England since the abandonment of submarinism and the anger and energy with which the public in Germany is seeking the cause for conditions prevailing, which, Reventlow declares, can only be found externally.

Points to Privations

"All circles of the German peoples should be brought permanently to a realization that if they are now suffering privations Great Britain is the cause; not only Great Britain, but the United States of America. Shall we not take these possibilities away from these two," asks Reventlow.

"We have acknowledged to America and Great Britain the 'freedom of the sea,' in consequence of which our enemies are abundantly supplied with ammunition and other war materials, with foodstuffs and raw materials, and with everything they wish. Today we read that negotiations are on between England and America for a new loan.

"Through this 'freedom of the sea' for our opponents they are safe against any danger or threat to their commerce from the bad submarine war. But on the German fronts there flows without cessation the stream of blood."

Reventlow closes with: "Time helps those who use it."

With such arguments as these the agitation and pressure for resumption of vigorous submarinism is being brought. Not infrequently women who complain about the privations and difficulties inseparable from the present food conditions are told: "It is England and America, and the fault of those weaklings in Berlin."

This is referring to the Chancellor and the Government.

Cite U. S. Mail Seizures

Some papers today, under the headline "England's Answer to America," tell of 968 bags of American mail being taken from the Danish liner United States at Kirkwall. The fact that England so far has paid no attention to America's protest, or even answered it, is among the arguments used to show President Wilson never has had any real intention of pressing matters against England as he did against Germany.

So far there is not any indication of the Government weakening, but a crisis may come very quickly for the Chancellor when even moderate circles once become convinced that Washington will not enforce American rights when violated by England instead of Germany.

GERMAN SOLDIER IN TWO ALLIED ARMIES

Deserted Both Teutons And French and Joined The Belgian Forces

London, June 30.—The record of Max Kohler, a clever and crafty German, aged 26, who made a brief appearance at Marlborough Street Police Court, is interesting. His record follows:

Served in the German army and deserted.

Served in the French army and deserted.

Joined the Belgian army.

Married a French girl in Paris two years ago.

Married an English girl six months ago.

Was being taken from England to France as a deserter in the Sussex when she was torpedoed.

Was rescued and taken to Folkestone, where he escaped rearrest and came to London.

Worked in the West End and was again arrested, when he admitted that he was a German.

Kohler speaks English, French and German fluently.

At the age of 20 Kohler was called up for service in the German army, but after a few weeks service he deserted from the army and made his way to England, and then to America. He served in a weird variety of occupations. He is an electrician by profession, but he has been a sailor, a mechanic, a waiter, a pantryman, a fitter and an associate of criminals.

From America he went to France and for some time lived in Paris, where he was captivated by crime. Bonnot, the famous motor car bandit, was one of his friends. A few months before war broke out he married a French girl in Paris. He joined the French army at the outbreak of war and was among the first troops to be sent to the front. On the very first day he was in action—August 22, 1914—he was reported to be missing and later it was found that he had deserted and had been taken by the Germans at Charleroi. He told them he was a German and persuaded them to allow him to make his way through Belgium to Holland.

He then saw a chance of coming to England. He posed as a Belgian refugee and as such was admitted. He visited several towns in England and Scotland, where he obtained employment in a well known munition works. That was in the early part of 1915.

In Newcastle he made the acquaintance of the daughter of the foreman of one of the departments in the munition works, proposed to her, was accepted, and they were married about six months ago.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

PLANS FOR IMPROVING LOCAL BALL GAMES

Proposed New Rule Permitting Batter To Steal First May Be Tried Today

Dear Sir.—My subject is "Baseball in Shanghai" and, whereas I am not, perhaps, as conversant with the local game as many others, I may, by my lead bring forth suggestions from abler pens that will tend to improve the game in Shanghai.

In reviewing the season to date, I will preface my remarks by stating that the climate is warm and local baseball players are not paid. Nevertheless, our players owe it to the game, to the fans and to themselves to show a little more enthusiasm; to organize and execute team-work to better advantage, and the Committee should see that the teams are so divided that mixing the Reds and Blues when playing Sunday games with Navy or other teams is not necessary.

More enthusiasm displayed by the players would readily create a like display of enthusiasm in the stands, and baseball without enthusiasm is a sad spectacle. The long waits between innings do not increase enthusiasm to any marked extent. When a team leaves the bench for the field, every man should take it on the run, the whole team starting at once. Likewise, during the change, the team coming in from the field to bat should also move along some.

Baseball fans want to see baseball and are not particularly keen on watchful waiting while some player walks stumblingly and slow from the outer garden to the bench, gets a drink, bums a cigarette, wipes his brow and then discovers without excitement that one thousand people, more or less, are waiting for him to get one foot three feet in front of the other in the batters' box; after which he spends a little more time selecting his favorite willow, takes a farewell drag at his cigarette—and fans out. And whereas there have not as yet been requests for chairs to be used by the coaches at First and Third, such a request would not cause surprise.

Fans will concede that the greater crowds and the more important games are usually played on Sundays. And, on Sundays, several of our best players are not available. This fact leads me to suggest a division of Shanghai players which will give us a No. 1 team capable of soon developing team-work sufficient to give the so-far invincible Brooklyn organization a good game, and still leave us a No. 2 team that will give the No. 1 team a run for their money in the regular Tuesday and Thursday games. But it should be borne in mind that to make a success of this idea, the line-ups I am going to suggest, or whatever line-ups are decided on, will have to be kept intact and that each team must take their workouts separately.

Enthusiasm creates good baseball—good baseball creates enthusiasm. But good baseball will not create enthusiasm when either of the teams contesting is not intact. For instance, when Shanghai plays one of the Navy teams and enlists the assistance of Navy players—adios enthusiasm! When Shanghai plays Brooklyn, Shanghai must play Brooklyn!

From my observations it occurs to me that although Brooklyn has tremendous reserves to draw from, extra players galore, and has, perhaps, the best Navy team seen in Shanghai in recent years, yet, Shanghai, also, has the best material of recent years. We are a little weak in pitching ability, but Brooklyn's team-work has been the great factor in Shanghai's inability to beat her. Shanghai hasn't any more team-work than a jack-rabbit. This is not the players' fault. It is from lack of opportunity.

Tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon will probably end the Red Sox-Blue Sox Series. If not tomorrow, then Thursday, perhaps. The Blue Sox only need one more game. When this series ends a new division of the teams is probable. When this division takes place it will be very easy to divide the players in such a way that they will be sufficiently even to put a good game against each other—and one team, which I will designate as Red Sox, can all play Sunday games, enabling them to play together until they are in natural command of the all-essential team-work. Then the schedule can be so arranged that the Red Sox-Brooklyn games fall on Sundays and the Blue Sox can have the Saturday games with whomever they can arrange. The regular Red Sox-Blue Sox Series to carry on Tuesdays and Thursdays as per usual.

My suggestion for the division of players is as follows:

1st Team (Red Sox)	2nd Team (Blue Sox)
Holliday	Woods
Wilhoit	Morrison
Hadley	Hykes
Rasmussen	Swan
Ollerdessen	Hutchinson
Stevenson	Roberts
Nickols	Krisel
Bowers	Drake
Burke	Katz
Pennywitt	Hall
Blanco	Bowman
Hampton	Britton
	Ootz
	Bunn
	Pomeroy

If there are any in the Blue Sox line-up, as suggested above, who can play Sunday baseball whom the Red Sox would like, give them their choice and make all alterations before the series starts. Also, there is doubtless other promising material known to the managers. But after the teams are selected they should be kept intact as far as possible on all occasions.

There is another matter that would doubtless lend increased spice to our local game, and that is the ruling suggested by some fan in America, which was mentioned in THE CHINA PRESS of July 30. I refer to a suggested new rule whereby the batter is privileged to drop his bat and beat it for First at any time the ball is in play other than when he already has two strikes against him. The ruling is simple and would double the chance and excitement of the game. If the batter should start with a runner already on First, the latter is forced and does not have to be touched at Second. Ordinary rules govern the batter after he has started from Home Plate to First.

A party of fans discussed the desirability of such a ruling during an impromptu meeting at the Astor House after Sunday's game and one of the Committee to whom the proposition was put acknowledged his willingness to try it out in tomorrow afternoon's Red Sox-Blue Sox game, providing the managers were willing. It is probable that tomorrow's game will be played under this ruling and that Shanghai will be the first to hold an official game under such circumstances. All fans should be present. Thanking you for the space you have granted me, I am, yours faithfully,

"BILL SMITH"

Shanghai, August 7, 1916.

SHANGHAI HORSE WINS BIG RACE AT COLOMBO

The attempt to vary pony racing here with events at Kiangwan for Walers was not a success and the stables were all broken up, but one, at least, of the Shanghai horses is making a name for itself elsewhere. This is The Outsider, the best of the local animals, which Mr. F. W. Sutterle sold to Mr. S. Barlow, formerly of Manila and now manager of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. at Colombo

At Kiangwan, The Outsider annexed seven firsts and three seconds and now, at Colombo, so a cable received by Mr. Sutterle yesterday says, it has won the Civil Service Stakes, one of the big prizes there.

BROOKLYN WINS SUNDAY GAME FROM SHANGHAI

Giroux Strikes Out Ten Men And Knocks Home Run

The Brooklyn team defeated the Shanghai aggregation in a fast game of ball Sunday by a score of five to one. Giroux, of the Brooklyn team, gave a pretty exhibition of pitching and knocked a home run as well. He struck out ten men in five innings and did not allow Shanghai one hit. Hunter also pitched a good game for Shanghai, striking out five men and allowing Brooklyn only five hits.

Brooklyn played a snappy game throughout, while the Shanghai team played loosely after the seventh inning, allowing Brooklyn to win. Until the seventh, the score stood one to one. Three errors by Shanghai allowed Brooklyn to score without making a hit. They scored three more in the eighth.

The score:—

Brooklyn

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leatherby, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Friels, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Payne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Eysinger, c.	3	0	0	12	3	0
Daniels, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Tangerman, l.f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Heubel, s.s.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Brenner, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hylton, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Giroux, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total	32	5	5	27	10	1

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, s.s.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Haggerty, c.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Stephenson, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Scott, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0	1
Rasmussen, l.f.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Bowers, r.f.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Robertson, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Beavers, 2b.	2	0	0	3	0	3
Hunter, p.	3	0	0	2	5	0
Total	30	1	4	27	12	6

Messrs. Poland and Merriman umpired the game.

Lawn Bowls

Rink Championship

The following game in the Shanghai Rink Championship was played on Sunday morning:

J. Burnside	G. H. Phillips
G. McCallum	L. Evans
J. Shaw	D. Mennie
A. A. Malcolm	W. N. C. Allen
23	16

GOLF CLUB

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Golf Club is advertised for this evening, at the Club House, at 7 o'clock.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Monthly Circular August, 1916

Special competitions: These will be held on Friday, 18th inst. and Monday 28th inst. from 6 to 8.30 a.m. on both dates. First at 900 yards and the Second at 1000 yards—One sighting and Fifteen scoring shots at each range. Open to all-comers who possess permit. One spoon will be given to the members of the S.R.A. ('A', 'B', 'C', and 'D' classes) making the highest aggregate scores at two ranges in their respective classes.

Monthly Competitions.:—These will be held on Friday, 18th inst. and Monday 28th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m. on both dates. First at 500 yards and the Second at 600 yards. One sighting and Ten scoring shots at each range.

Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship.:—This annual competition will be held on Saturday, September 9, 2 to 6 p.m. Sunday, September 10, 3 to 6 p.m. and Monday, September 11, 6.30 to 9 a.m.—Rules and Conditions governing the competition are enclosed herewith. Entrance fee $2.—(Dollars two only) Entries close with the undersigned on Saturday, September 2, at 12 noon.

New Members. Classification New Members.

Mr. L. Nelson, U. S. S. Brooklyn. Mr. F. Gates and Mr. L. Comenciani Mr. A. L. Mottu, Standard Oil Co. are transferred to "D" Class.

Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship

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To be competed for in three stages.

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1st Prize:—The Gold Cross (presented by "A Wellwisher").

2nd Prize:—The Silver Cross and $20.

3rd Prize:—The Bronze Cross and $10.

4th Prize:—$10.

5th Prize:—$10.

One silver spoon for the competitor making the highest aggregate score in the First Stage.

One silver spoon for the competitor making the highest aggregate score in the First and Second Stages combined.

First Stage.—Saturday, September 9 from 2 to 6 p.m. 200, 500 and 600 yards 7 scoring shots at each distance.

Second Stage.—Sunday, September 10 from 3 to 6 p.m. 300 and 600 yards 10 scoring shots at each distance.

Third Stage.—Monday, September 11 from 6.30 to 9 a.m. 900 and 1,000 yards 15 scoring shots at each distance.

First Stage:—Open to all. (H.P.S. 105).

Second Stage:—Open only to the twenty four competitors taking the highest places in the First Stage. (H.P.S. 100).

Third Stage:—Open only to the twelve competitors taking the highest places in the First and Second Stages combined. (H.P.S. 150).

Special Conditions

1. Practice Shots.—At each distance a competitor may fire not more than two practice shots at his own targets before firing his sighting shots.

2. Sighting Shots.—One compulsory at each range.

3. Places.—The places of all competitors will be decided by the aggregate of the scores made by them in all the stages in which they fire.

4. Rifles.—Rifles of British Government pattern bearing Government. Viewers Mark .303, provided that the pull of the trigger of such rifle is not less than 5 lbs.

5. Ammunition.—Pointed bullets will not be allowed. Ammunition will only be issued at the firing point at $8.—per 100.

6. Entrance Fee.—The entrance fee will be $2 (two dollars only). Competitors are requested to send same to A. M. Collaco care of The Russo-Asiatic Bank, not later than Saturday, September 2 at 12 noon. No post entries.

THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Rough weather at sea between the Bungo Channel and Tokio. Variable breezes in the Formosa Channel. Regular monsoon further north. Heat thunderstorms will continue to prevail, with squalls.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 8, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Russian Phoenix

(*New York Times*)

WHAT Russia is doing now she would have done a year ago but for what is the most horrible form of treachery to the flag—graft in time of war. The shoddy contractors of the North were far viler traitors to the Union than Arnold was to the Colonies. The admiration of the world is now given unstintedly to the grandeur of the Russian advance, as it has been given to the steady bravery of the French resistance and to the unavailing heroism of the Belgian sacrifice and the Servian fortitude under immolation. But it increases that admiration to reflect that a year ago Russia did just what she is doing now, only to fall at the moment when triumph was at hand because of an inner enemy; that, weaponless, she was driven back from her conquered lands to her own territory; that, undiscouraged by a defeat which was thought to have taken her out of the war, she went patiently to work to grow new armies to replace her slaughtered thousands, to fill her empty arsenals on a colossal scale, and to begin again at the beginning in 1916.

Germany must surely have thought her out of the war, and out for a long time to come. There is a significant bit of news in what our staff correspondent in Russia, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, wrote upon his return to America—that on the Russian front less than 25 per cent of the German and Austrian shells explode. No such phenomenon has been noted on the western front. There can be only one explanation. The Germans had their best ammunition on the western front, their poorest on the eastern. Why? Because they did not expect any trouble on the eastern front. It is evident that their munition supply is not as good as it was, and probable that they have been experimenting with new substances. The experimental shells were sent to the place where the necessity of perfect ammunition was least apparent.

They thought, then, that the great defeat of 1915 had relieved them of the peril of the Russian advance, and it is easy to understand the astonishment described by the Berlin correspondent of The Associated Press over "the recuperative power of the Russians and their freely flowing reservoirs of both men and munitions." Brussiloff's victory of 1916 ought to have been Nicholas' victory of 1915. The Russians overwhelmed Bukhovina in 1915, and their advance was as terrible and as irresistible as now, until at the moment of victory their munitions gave out, and they gave up all they had won and more too. The Russian bear went back, fighting with bare claws against deadly weapons. It was an heroic spectacle, which has gone without its meed; it is easier to be moved by the heroism of the small and helpless than of the great and powerful, but Russia's heroism was as great in its different way as Belgium's. Russia may be powerful, but the individual Russian, fighting with not much more than his fists against modern artillery, is no more powerful than the individual Belgian, and should be honored as much for his valiant, orderly, and undismayed retreat.

The traitor in Russia was the one who furnished American troops with useless weapons in 1861—graft. It is not so very long, as history is counted, since Soukhomlinoff would have been hanged instead of merely imprisoned if he had wiped out a Russian victory to feather his nest and those of others. His disgrace and imprisonment are sufficient, according to twentieth century customs—another proof that there is a new Russia. The greatest proof of that momentous fact, however, is given in the reform of conditions and the patient assembling together of new forces and new munitions to give to Russia the victory she earned a year ago and of which she was defrauded.

How The Allies Stand

A Review

By Lovat Fraser

The Allies are now in a position more favorable than they have ever known since the battle of the Marne.

The Marne is still the greatest landmark of the war, because when General Joffre and Lord French turned and struck, they wrecked the original German plan of campaign. The second great landmark is perhaps the gradual stoppage of the German eastern advance, which died away last autumn amid the swamps and woods of Russia.

There is reason to hope that the Allied offensive on the Ancre and the Somme may prove to be the third great landmark, though it is still in its early stage. Issues of tremendous magnitude hang upon it.

For the first time the Germanic Powers are everywhere on the defensive, save at Verdun. Another week or two should to some extent settle the probelm of Verdun. We ought to know by then whether the Germans can continue their formidable attacks on the banks of the Meuse, or whether they will face the dreadful alternative of telling their people that their huge sacrifices before Verdun have been in vain.

This is the last month of the second year of the war, and it finds the enemy in a situation which they cannot regard with joy. They thought that at Verdun they had drained France of her life-blood, but after the greatest battle in history has entered its twenty-first week, what do we see? France is so far from being prostrate that by a combination of good fortune and skilful generalship she has very nearly burst through the German front at Peronne. Only a thin outer shell is left, though the Germans recognise their danger and are massing troops against General Foch.

There is no longer any doubt that the Austro-Hungarians have for the time being come badly to grief.

They have tried to invade the Italian plains and have failed. We must not expect to see General Cadorna retaliate with a long advance in the Trentino, for his purpose there is defensive. His task on his northern front has been to prevent an invasion of Italy, and with the timely help of Russia he has done so.

In Galicia the position of the Austrians is becoming increasingly perilous. The Russians are working round the right flank of their line on the River Strypa. The Austrians hold on doggedly, doubtless because they know that if they fall back the mass of Austro-German troops farther north before Kovel will be instantly affected. Yet there is every indication of an impending Austrian retreat in Galicia; and if the withdrawal begins it will not stop at Lemberg. In Russian territory, far along the eastern front from Kovel to Dvinsk, the Russians are now attacking everywhere. The line fluctuates daily, sometimes they are driven back by counter-attacks, but the net result of the new Russian operations is so far favorable.

* * *

At the end of nearly two years of war the enemy are certainly not marching on to victory. Germany, let us remember, drew the sword to gain the mastery of the world. This day three weeks, which will be the anniversary of the day when she hurled ultimatums at Russia and France, I hope those responsible for her policy will sit down and quietly ask themselves in what respect they have profited.

What of the British share in this great co-ordinated enterprise intended to bring pressure to bear on the Austro-Germans at all points? The noble valor of our troops on the Ancre and the Somme has been described by many pens and has thrilled the nation with pride, though thousands of homes are plunged in sorrow. My purpose here is more impassive.

What have we gained? How far have we helped forward in the last ten days the mighty task of beating Germany? It may be fairly said that if our attacks have not met with equal success at all points, we have at least made substantial progress. Our losses are not heavier than was expected by every thoughtful man who looked the facts in the face. We have always known that when we attack the German lines the process is costly. We are moving against powerful positions in difficult country; but the scene of the offensive was well chosen, for the positions are not so strong nor is the terrain so trying as in the mining country farther north. The Germans knew where we were going to attack—though not through the wicked newspapers—and they were well prepared. We may not have done all that we hoped in the first week, but we have done a great deal. We are still moving on; but meanwhile we must be patient, and we must suffer after the manner of both Germans and French at Verdun. There is no quick road to victory in this terrible war.

* * *

Yet because the strength and persistence of their simultaneous attack were not expected by the foe, the French have done big things quickly south of the Somme. Their swift advance to the low heights a couple of miles from Peronne is one of the surprises of the war, and is at present the feature of the joint offensive which is richest in promise. They have told us themselves, and I understand their statement is entirely accurate, that beyond Peronne lies open country. In other words, if they could hew through that last couple of miles and take the town they would have traversed all the German defences at this point. There are no field works behind Peronne, it is said.

The last two miles are likely to be a troublesome business. Just south of Peronne there are a road, a railway, the river, and a broad strip of marsh to be crossed. Could these be traversed, the dream of many months might be realised; but they must be won soon, and with the Germans piling up their reinforcements there is little prospect that the speed of the first attacks of our Allies can be maintained. Consequently we must not build too many hopes upon an early transformation of the character of the struggle.

As a nation, we are far too ready to see in every advance of the Allies the impending collapse of the foe. All last week, while our offensive was still in its initial stage, the old ridiculous belief that the war would soon be over was once more rife. Never has so much nonsense been talked on this subject as during the last few days. I have sketched here the position of the Allies in far more hopeful terms than I have ever yet ventured to adopt; yet if Peronne were taken tomorrow, if a great gap could be torn in the German front, if the Germans by some miracle were forced to fall back on the line of Liege, the Ardennes, and the Vosges, the war would not be over, nor nearly over. Any peace concluded before Germany is well invaded would be no peace, but an armistice which woud prove the prelude to a whole series of wars.

There is no prospect of an early German collapse. The Russians say that the Germans are fighting more desperately than ever, and such is our own broad experience also. Wholesale German retreats in both the main theaters would not imply collapse at this stage, nor would it mean willingness to accept our terms. It will not be enough to beat the Germans. We have got to make them know that they are beaten, and that will be the hardest task of all.

Briand And Lloyd George

A Comparison

(*Daily Mail*)

Two men singularly alike; two men of immense vivacity, driving force, and intuition; two men of simple origin able to mix and mingle with authority among the greatest; two men who have done more to secure united action on all fronts—the real secret of the success of the war—than any others.

One, M. Briand, Premier of France; the other Mr. Lloyd George, the dynamo of the British Cabinet; both great orators—not that wars are won by words. Both gifted with intuitive tact. Both not dissimilar in appearance and in age. The writer, who has had the honor of often meeting both and is able to measure both, knows that, despite the criticism of jealous rivals and petty politicians who put domestic squabbles—such as the Irish question—before the war, both these men are the soul of the offensive on the western front.

We in England know our Lloyd George. We criticise him, but we rely upon him. We have made him Lord Kitchener's successor. The position of M. Briand, owing to the difference of the French system, is not exactly that of Mr. Lloyd George. But all English statesmen who have come in contact with him at various conferences return to London with the same conviction—that he is above all things the man.

M. Briand is about the same height as Mr. Lloyd George, has the same charm of manner, the same penetrating gaze, the same enthusiasm, and the same activity.

When Mr. Lloyd George is having his English breakfast at nine o'clock in company with distinguished foreigners, M. Briand has partaken of his *cafe au lait* and is already in his bureau. Both are workers and, above all, both stand out as shining examples of those who put country and victory before disgusting behind-the-scenes squabbles and political intrigues.

The reserve which one imposes upon oneself in regard to matters concerned with internal politics in each of the Allied countries, respectively, is a self-evident necessity. In the interests of a perfect agreement among us we can never display too much circumspection in reference to it. It is, however, permissible to feel pleasure when the decisions of our friends square with our own desires.

* * *

That was the case when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate held their secret sessions. On those occasions the French Government's direction of national defence passed through an unexampled ordeal of criticism. It was reviewed from the point of view of results only, and it was declared that these were sufficiently brilliant to warrant the best of hopes and even hearty gratitude.

We, on this side of the Channel, are delighted at this result. It is one of the necessary effects of present circumstances that in political or diplomatic as well as in military affairs all information converges to a point at which the best-informed man decides and this decision is translated into action.

It is in that way that M. Briand considers and decides questions. Under these conditions we are not surprised that he has succeeded in creating in his own name a union of his fellow-countrymen because he has personal knowledge of similar understandings between the Allies.

If we turn back to the early days of M. Briand's political life we find him giving expression to those high-minded thoughts which today make him the man of the hour both in his own country and elsewhere. His official career began in 1910; that is to say, it was in that year that he first became President of the Council. Take, for instance, his speech at Perigueux, where he had the wisdom to proclaim that "electoral contest should never reach such a point of violence as to prevent the union of all Frenchmen on the common ground of important political action."

On that occasion M. Briand gave a warning against the danger, which he couched in happy language "the politics of stagnant marshes." He pointed out that there is a risk of such marshes becoming centers of putrefaction breathing out noxious exhalations calculated to poison everything.

He has affirmed the need of passing a current of pure water through these marshes to render them healthy.

The recent Carlton Club meeting shows us that in every country are to be found politicians who are only at their ease in marshy districts. Frenchmen of the same unpatriotic type gave a cold welcome to M. Briand's suggestion. Ironically they called him "the man of national reconciliation."

* * *

The times have changed. The votes of confidence in the great leader passed by the Chamber and the Senate successively are evidence of that.

In fact, the union of Frenchmen which he recommended as the basis of all national action calculated to bear fruit was a thing he had willed, and this time he has succeeded in establishing it on a larger scale.

It is to him that we owe the dictum which at first both in France and out of France appeared to certain pessimists as Utopian, "United action on a united front." Since his return to office as head of the Government he has made this closer entente among the Allies his constant preoccupation and the object of his personal activity.

It was his desire that the first pile to be laid for a strong construction should stand for union of policy between France and ourselves. From that followed all the visits to London and to Paris which have had such happy results. President Briand's personal contact with Italy has proved to be another success in the same direction. He has sent to Russia one of his Ministers who has fortunately arranged a complete understanding.

Today the consequences of his efforts at harmony are manifest. The Allies are no longer compelled to take action dictated by German manœuvers. It is we, in our turn, who compel the enemy to manœuver.

We know that M. Briand keeps in touch with the British General Headquarters. In the midst of our Army he feels quite at home. He is there welcomed as one of ourselves.

It is equally the case in political circles in which our policy is controlled, and also in the case of the great bulk of English public opinion.

In both these spheres he enjoys the confidence to which his clearness of insight, his power of realisation, and his success entitle him. Briand and Lloyd Goerge are essential to victory.

The Woman 'Nut'

Her War-Time Frightfulness

By Twells Brex

Yesterday I came up in the train with my friend Bramshot. As we crossed the wide spaces of Victoria Station he suddenly gripped my arm, tottered, and seemed as if he would fall. Anxiously I supported him; he has only just come home, after sixteen months in the trenches, with a shoulder wound and nerve disturbance. "Good Heavens! What is that?" he cried, staring across the platform.

But I would have been equally alarmed had I not become accustomed to the horror that met Bramshot's eyes. I understood how unnerving the spectacle he beheld must be to a man who for months past has seen nothing more terrifying than a night attack of Huns in gas masks. The apparition was familiar enough to me. It was merely one of our war-time women "nuts."

Head in air, the woman "nut" strode across the platform, all her jewels and adornments jungling like those little glass slips that Orientals hang in windy orchards. She was feathered and caparisoned like the bird of paradise; she was ribboned and plumed and flounced and tuckered like a bazaar doll. But Bramshot's terrified gaze was fixed on her feet and ankles, her high tasselled boots with staring white tops, her skirt as short as that of a girl of fifteen.

"What on earth is it?" asked Bramshot. Then, "Oh," he said with relief, "of course a travelling circus is going off." "Not at all, old man," I replied, "she's one of our women war-time 'nuts.' Look, there are two more of them, coming away from the bookstall."

On our way through the streets we encountered several more women "nuts." Bramshot recovered his nerve. He was able to look at them coolly and critically. "Sixty—if a day," he murmured, concerning one of the most paradisaical; and then he moaned, "I never knew there were such women. How were they dressed in peace days? Who are they? What are they? And those skirts—not quite like a dancer's, not quite like a child's. What do they remind me of? Oh, I know now. The feathers, the powdered face, the white-topped high boots. Barnet Fair, twenty years ago, the women who used to pirouette on the platforms of the show booths!" He gazed morosely at another couple of women "nuts." "One more question," he urged, "from a poor beggar who has been out of the swim all these months. Why, why have all these women with the shortest skirts got ankles like bean-sticks?"

* * *

I could not answer his last question. It concerned a phenomenon that has often distressed myself. Nor could I tell him who the women war-time "nuts" are, or what they are, or what they were before the war, or how they then dressed. I could only tell him that whereas ninety-nine out of a hundred British women have faced the war with a restraint, economy, self-effacement, self-sacrifice, and devotion that passes all words of man's humble praise—("I know it," he interposed. "Haven't I been in hospital?")—the hundredth woman has become as callous and brazen as the daughters of Babylon.

"What social class are they? They all look alike," demanded Bramshot, glancing at two more of the birds of paradise. "A few of all classes, I suppose," I answered. "But mostly the wives and daughters—and, alas! sometimes the mothers—("And the grandmothers," Bramshot interjected)—of men who are making money out of the war. Most of them are quite respectable." "I wouldn't have believed it" said Bramshot. "Some of them," I resumed, "are not really heartless. There's a tradition obtaining, you know that it's done for you." "For me?" cried Bramshot. "Yes, you are supposed to want something to brighten and cheer you up. The woman 'nut' perhaps thinks that she is doing her bit to 'welcome the boys home.'" Bramshot groaned again.

* * *

The man "nut" has gone to the wars. If a strayed butterfly of his species appeared in the streets we should turn to look at him. Perhaps when he comes back his kernel of khaki will fall and he will appear as a "nut" again, gorgeous as ever. But who will dare scoff, even if he borrows the sheen of the rainbow? For he has proved that his adornment was only the husk, and that his soul was true. The most languid young man I have seen these twenty-three months was in a railway train. The ghost of Brummell's tailor must have cut his civilian suit, his brogued shoes were surmounted by socks of silk, his cane was a marvel, his handkerchief was scented, his conversation was almost ladylike. "Who is he?" I asked his local ticket-collector, with an intonation that I have ever since been ashamed of. "That's Lieutenant ——," was the answer; "he was badly wounded near Mons, and discharged invalided. Perhaps you remember his name. He got the Victoria Cross."

But what justification has the woman "nut" for her existence? When all the great sisterhood of women are so heroically proving themselves, she alone is the impudent, soulless, glaring exception. When all the world of women are striving or suffering she is the pagan spirit that has made of these days of supernal tragedy her carnival. The placards stare and point at her with their appeals for sobriety in dress; she flaunts past them in a travesty of extravagance in dress that is an inebriety of fashion. For her attire is not fashion; it no more resembles fashion than the nightmares of "cubists" and "futurists" resembled art. There is only one fashion today: it is restraint.

The weird and hideous attire of the woman "nut" is a livery the women "nuts" have themselves evolved; as my friend observed, "they all look alike." The working-girl war-time "nut," and the middle-class woman war-time "nut," and the upper-class woman war-time "nut"—all achieve the terrible distinction of appearing to the returned warrior (whom they seek to cheer up by their festal raiment) of belonging to the pitiful sisterhood of shame.

That is perhaps why, whereas man only smiles derisively, contemptuously, or amazedly at the vulgar spectacle of the woman "nut" in her short skirts, high, white-topped boots, and plastered face, the eyes of other women become like steel as they look at her.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAGGIE SAYS I SHOULD DO WHAT THE BARON DOES AN' I'LL BE ABSOLUTELY CORRECT IN SOCIETY-
OH! SIR-
AH! YOU BEAUTIFUL QUEEN-I CAN'T RESIST KISSING SUCH A LOVELY FACE-
HE'S GOT GOOD JUDGE-MENT!
NOW THAT HE'S GONE-I'LL TRY SOME OF THAT SOCIETY-
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
NOTHIN' MY DEAR!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Dancing Floor of the Stars Described by Garrett P. Serviss

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I have been reading an item which states that Camille Flammarion asserts that the sidereal universe (or, as uni-verse seems wrong, we will call it our sun and all its attendant bodies), is moving through space at the rate of 22,250,000 miles per minute! Whew! Is that the steady headway, or only a spurt for the movies? And what would old Copernicus, who has been drifting here and there amid the shining spheres something like 400 years now, be likely to tell us, after all his experience in the infinite until now, about such a marvellous story? When Camille enters the pearly gates will his senior Copernicus stand ready to greet him with a swift one on the jaw, as a whopper-teller, or will be embrace the newcomer as a dicoverer of marvellous truth?—*E. A. P.*"

I DO not know on what Flammarion based the statement attributed to him, and probably his meaning has been misinterpreted. The sidereal universe means the entire visible system of stars, and not merely the sun and its attendants.

The velocity named is twice the velocity of light, which there is reason to regard as the limit of possible velocity for any substance.

This, according to Newcomb and Michelson, amounts to 11,179,440 miles per minute. But the motion of light is a wave motion in the other. The highest mass velocity that we know is that of the Beta particles shot out from radium, which, in some cases, may be nineteenths of the velocity of light. Ordinarily it varies from 600,000 to 5,400,000 miles per minute.

But this swiftness of motion belongs only to electrons, which are almost infinitesimal particles. When we come to deal with the motions of translation which carry the planets and the stars in their orbits, we have comparatively slight velocities.

The swiftest orbital motion of the planet Mercury amounts to only 2,100 miles per minute. That of the earth is 1,110 miles per minute. The motion of the solar system (the sun and its planets), the centre of which motion is unknown, amounts to about 720 miles per minute, and that of the swiftest star yet discovered to about 10,000 miles per minute. According to W. W. Campbell, the average velocity of the stars in space is 1,260 miles per minute.

If the "sidereal universe" has a motion of translation, as a whole, in any direction we know nothing about it, and although we do know that all of its component stars (or suns) have their own motions in various directions and of various velocities, no common governing centre of these motions has been detected. As far as we can see, they appear to be conducted in straight lines, although the chances are infinitely great that paths, or orbits, are in reality curved.

In many cases a considerable number of stars seem to be moving under a common impulse, all going one way, although separated from one another by immense spaces, like a broadly scattered flight of migrating birds. Five of the seven bright stars in the "Great Dipper" belong to such a flock. The brilliant Sirius is a member of this group, although from our veiwpoint on the earth he appears in a distant part of the sky—a captain marching parallel with his company. The Pleiades form another flock, remarkably compact, like a hen with her chickens.

In addition to these group or flock movements the stars, in general, fall into a grand double procession, columning majestically along through space, about half going one way and the other half the opposite way.

Recently I wrote of the effect that the discovery of the free movements of comets had in demolishing the ancient conception of crystalline spheres, supposed to fill the heavens with transparent layers, one within another, like the coats of an onion; but this double and contrary motion of the stars would be still more effective in grinding such spheres to powder, since the members of the two opposing sets actually move through and among one another, as dancers move upon a ship's deck on the night of the "captain's ball," some couples pirouetting toward the bow and others toward the stern—although the stars are infinitely less liable than the dancers to get into collision.

In view of all these wonderful facts, discovered long after his day on the earth, Copernicus among the spheres must have had many erroneous notions knocked out of his head, as we shall have many others knocked out of ours if we ever arrive where he is (or where we hope he is).

Instead of greeting Flammarion with a "swift one on the jaw," he may be busy salving his own bumps, for Copernicus, notwithstanding the immense reputation that he left on this little planet, made many a gigantic blunder while instructing his more ignorant fellow mortals—just as the leaders of science do today.

When we are able to say that scienec is complete and infallible we shall no longer be "mere men." For instance, Copernicus thought that the planets all moved in circles, and that the stars, instead of being ssattered at vastly varying distances, and spinning hither and thither through space, were set fast in a kind of enveloping sphere.

No doubt he knows the facts now far better than we do, for "heaven" is the greatest of schools, which, for some persons, constitutes the chief motive for wishing to enter it.

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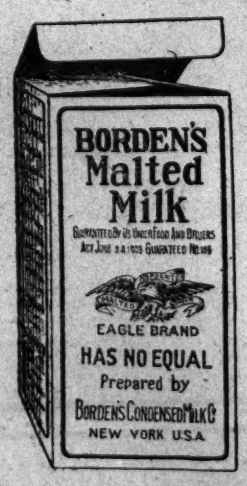

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 5, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.06
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.55
Peking Bar .....Tls.	353
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
2 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-10⅝
London .....Demand	2-10 11/16
India .....T.T.	215⅝
Paris .....T.T.	405½
Paris .....Demand	406
New York .....TIT.	68¾
New York .....Demand	68⅞
Hongkong .....T.T.	73
Japan .....T.T.	73½
Batavia .....T.T.	167¼

Bank's Buying Rate

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 11/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-7/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	420
New York .....4 m-s.	71¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

$1—Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.47
" " 1—Marks†	3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.50
" " 1—Rupees	2.48
" " 1—Roubles	2.50
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 27.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet:	$ per picul
Smoked Fine Ribbed.. @	124/118
Smoked Good Ribbed. „	117/110
Smoked Fine Plain.... „	117/107
Smoked Good Plain.. „	106/102
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed. „	112/107
Unsmoked Good Ribbed „	100
Unsmoked Fine Plain. „	107/105
Unsmoked Good Plain. „	99
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin..... „	125/120
Good Pale Thin ..... „	120/117
Good Pale Blanket... „	117/115
Good Brown Blanket.. „	—
Fine Brown ..... „	116/110
Good Brown ..... „	109/ 98
Good Dark ..... „	102/ 86
Barky ..... „	87/55
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed .. „	90/79
Loose ..... „	82/43
Sheet:	
Cupwashing ..... „	99/91

London quotations:

	s. d.
Fine Pale Crepe	2 2
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2 1½

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 8,010 (about 477 tons).

Sold Pcls. 6,330 (about 377 tons).

In spite of the continual decline in London the tendency at our auction this week was firm. From the start yesterday bidding was very brisk and as the auction progressed prices advanced. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet touched 125 and 124, the average prices for the two grades being about 123 and 122 respectively. Native Sheet were at about the same level as last week. Medium and lower Crepes were well competed for, and added a few points to last week's prices. There was a good demand for Scrap, also at an advance.

The auction was continued this morning when the tendency was much easier. Little but ribbed smoked Sheet was left to dispose of. It sold at prices between $118 and $121.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s 2s. 4d. 27-32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2s. 4d. ⅝.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56 7/16.

(Meyer & Measor)

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New Terminus For Siberian Railway

Congestion at Vladivostock Relieved by Completion Of The Second Track

The Trans Siberian Railway is one of the great engineering achievements of the world, says Paul P. Foster in the course of an article contributed to the American Review of Reviews. It is a monument to the vision, perseverance, and skill of the Russian engineer. The double-tracking of this 6,677-mile-long railway was begun some years ago. When the war started, thousands of additional men were set to work to hasten this vast undertaking, and the second track has just been finished, in time to facilitate the shipments of the enormous stores of artillery, projectiles, explosives, machinery, and goods of all kinds from the United States and Japan and England that have piled up on the crowded wharves and shores at Vladivostock during the past winter. This port has been overwhelmed by the demands upon its comparatively limited resources. Its contracted harbor has been unable to accommodate the sudden access of shipping, and insufficient docks and the lack of unloading machinery and of warehouses have caused great delays. Thirty-one million (31,000,000) tons of freight arrived at Vladivostock in the first four months of 1915, compared with 2,195,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1914. Thousands of work men have been struggling night and day to enlarge the docks and port facilities, and the wharves are being trebled in length to accommodate at least forty great freighters at one time.

The Russian Government have just opened a new Pacific terminus for the Trans-Siberian Railway. This is the port of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River, near the head of the Gulf of Tartary, about 850 miles north of Vladivostock Goods received here will be transported inland up the Amur River to Stretyinsk, which is reached by a railroad that connects with the Trans-Siberian line. The new port will be able to handle 72,000,000 pounds of freight and it will thus help considerably to relieve the pressure at Vladivostock.

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July Rubber Outputs

The July rubber output from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., (1913) was 5,500 lbs., as reported by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., Ltd., inform us that the output from the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd., for the past month was 4,520 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. Geddes & Co., Ltd., that the output of dry rubber from the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., for July was 26,000 lbs.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. are in receipt of a telegram from their Straits agents, informing them that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited, in July was 16,835 lbs.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August 4:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Total stock in London and Liverpool 7,836 tons.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, August 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account..£ 58¾
Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 28.14
T.T. on London at New York $ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot ..... 30 1/16d.
Market rate of Discount.... 5 11/16%
Egyptian Cotton Brown ... 11.85d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.. 6.55d.
Mid-Americans Cotton .... 8.57d.
Indian Tea ..... 9⅛d.
Ceylon Tea ..... 8⅞d.
Plantation Rubber August 2s. 2⅜d. paid.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 4.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	106 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	125 0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	28 5 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask) ..	17 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0 28 6
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	14½d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	167 10 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	44 10 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	168 10 0

Shipping Bulletins

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo, from Hankow, brought down four boxes of treasure.

* * *

There are five Chinese gun-boats at Nanking, three dismantled British gunboats in Hankow, 1 Chinese gunboat and 1 torpedo boat at Wuhu, and the U. S. S. Palos and Wilmington at Hankow.

* * *

The watermark at Hankow on the 3rd instant was 37' 2"; at Kiukiang on the following day 35' 2", at the Little Orphan on the same day 35' 6", and at Wuhu on the 5th instant 22' 10".

* * *

Vessels from Hongkong report that the s.s. Honan arrived at that port from Canton last week, carrying a tremendous crowd of refugees. As a matter of fact there were nearly 3000 on board. On the top deck, travelling as first-class passengers, crowds of men, women and children were huddled together like sheep in a pen. Between decks there was hardly room to stand up and the passengers looked utterly exhausted. Even a very large number travelled with the cargo.

* * *

Only a part of the P. and O. s.s. Nubia which ran aground about a year ago now remains. The aft part of the vessel has turned turtle and disappeared. The discovery was made some time last month. The S. W. monsoon, now at an end, has been responsible for her breaking up from the stern. That she stood last year's monsoons was a surprise to many who at first were of opinion that she would break up within a month of the stranding. Those who viewed the wreck from close quarters consider that no amount of shaking will remove what remains of the Nubia.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$750 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.15 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	108s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.75 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 72½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y.	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$115½ S.
Green Island	$9¾ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.82½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.15 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½
Padang	Tls. 15¼
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 S.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.30
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.92½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ S.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 5 was 134 tons and for August 6, 125 tons."

FURIOUS STRUGGLE FOR CONTAL MAISON

Battle Raging for Days Along The British Front, With Slow Progress

GREAT MASSING OF GUNS

Terrible Losses of The Prussian Guard; Scenes From The British Lines

With the British Armies in the Field, July 8.—After the first four days of battle there was something like a lull for twenty-four hours, a lull filled with the great noise of the guns, which was then broken by fresh assaults made by our troops in the direction of Mametz Wood and Contal Maison. For two days now, on Thursday and Friday, there has been severe fighting in that terriory, and although we lost Contal Maison last night after taking it in the morning it is, I am sure, only a temporary setback, for our position is strong in its neighborhood and great loss has been inflicted upon the enemy. The battle of Contal Maison is not yet finished. It will be a distinct important episode in the history of this campaign.

I have been able to see something of the battle, all the fierce picture of our shelling, but at the time with no accurate idea of what really was happening beyond our guns, and with that sense of confusion and mystery which all soldiers have when they are on the battlefield, knowing very little of what is going on to the left or right of them, not knowing what is happening to themselves or why they stand where they do, or what order will next come to them or whether our men are doing well or badly.

Watching the Battle

It was early in the morning. I went out beyond many of our batteries and watched the bombardment that was to precede the infantry attacks upon the enemy's positions in front of Contal Maison and to the right on Mametz Wood, where some of our men held the southwest corner. There were large bodies of troops about the high ground where our old trenches are, and bunched about in groups, beyond the slope leading to the line from which our attack was to be made. They seemed to have nothing in the world to do except to hang about in a casual way. Many of them were lying on the grass or along the roadsides asleep. Not all the roar of the guns made them turn uneasily. They had been there all night waiting to go up in support, and now, dog tired, they were taking the chance for rest. It was not quite a safe spot for sleep. Although the enemy's guns were busy on different places there was no knowing whether they might not shift a point or two this way at any moment. The roadway had already tempted some of their shells earlier in the morning. Tall beech trees, here and there, had been cut clean in half and a litter of branches and foliage lay below broken stumps. There were new shell craters in the field over the way just where a company of R. A. M. C. men had sat down on their stretchers waiting for work, but nobody seemed to worry.

The Captain of the Pioneers spoke to me, asking: "Any news?" He was a middle-sized, keen-looking man with a humorous look in his gray eyes, which were shaded by a steel helmet, khaki covered. He was as muddy as a scarecrow and shivered a little after a night in the rain.

"Dashed if I know what's happening," he said. "One never does. Our fellows are supposed to be going up, but no orders have come along. There's our Adjutant waiting for 'em."

I looked across the road and saw the Adjutant. He was lying on his back, quite straight at full length, with his head on a pack and a waterproof coat over him. He was profoundly asleep.

The Pioneer Captain pointed toward little masses of men below the crest of rising ground beyond which were hell fires. "I thought they would go up an hour ago, but they're still waiting, poor lads. I expect they'll go in all right."

Mametz village was under a pall of greenish smoke, and not a minute passed without a big German shell bursting over it and raising a black cloud.

"Nasty kind of a place," said the Pioneer. "I thought I should have to spend the night there. Glad I didn't, though, and such a night. I never saw anything like it. It was exactly like hell, only worse. The sky was full of shells and lights, bursting like blazes. Hulloa! Some of 'em are going up."

The men who were in small bunches on the low ground were getting into a new kind of order. They were moving up toward the crest in extended formation.

A German shell was coming our way. I heard its high, gobbling note, and shifted my steel hat a little, hoping it might serve. There was a nasty crash fifty yards away, below the road, where some of the men bunched. A whistle sounded, and the R. A. M. C. men, who had been squatting on their stretchers, sprang up and ran, carrying their stretchers, down the track. They had found some work to do.

Two other shells came closer, and we changed our position a little. It was getting rather hot, but not hot as other places, compared with which our ground was paradise. Mametz Village was behind our lines now, and was being shelled heavily by the enemy. It was a very ugly spot, but even that was a health resort, as the soldiers say, compared with any of the German positions in the neighborhood of Contal Maison.

Our guns were concentrating their fire all along the line north of Birch Tree Wood from Horseshoe Trench, now in other hands, across to Peak Wood and Quadrangle Trench and away to Mametz Wood, on the right. We also were putting a terrific barrage around the village of Contal Maison and Acid Drop Copse. Our batteries, heavy and light, seemed to be in rings around this storm center. The heavies were away behind, and I could only know of their existence by the great shells that came rushing overhead from invisible places at long range, with a long drone, like some great harp plucked by the god Thor.

Search shells crossed the valley and smashed over the enemy's lines. They came in great numbers. The field guns were not invisible. I could see them winking in the valleys and up the slopes as far as the eye could range. They fired salvos or single rounds with sharp and separated rat-tat-tats.

Every kind of gun and howitzer, old grandmothers, long six-inchers, four-point-seven, French soixante quinze, and our own eighteen pounders played the devil over the German lines.

The Time Fos the Charge

I think it was about 11 o'clock that they lifted and put a dense barrage of shells further back. For the first time in my experience this movement was perceptible. It was a kind of a hush for just a second, as though all the guns were taking breath. Then the tumult began again, while the infantry went forward into and through the smoke. A little while later I saw rockets high above the smoke in the direction of Contal Maison. Something told me, though without any certainty, that our men were in that village.

From a visual point of view that is all I can tell, but today I have seen some of the officers who were directing this battle, and what happened is now much clearer, though not absolutely clear in all details. Day before yesterday, after heavy fighting in the early stages of the battle, some of our battalions took possession of Horseshoe Trench, to the northwest of Birch Tree Wood and southwest of Contal Maison. Other battalions to the right were stretching along the line through Birch Tree Wood to South Mametz Wood.

A curious affair was happening in a trench called "Old Jaeger's Trench," running out of the Horseshoe toward a German redoubt to the west of Peak Wood. Part of this trench was held by troops on the left and part by troops on the right, and both reported and believed that they held all of it. The truth was that a gap in the middle was still held by a party of Germans, who had machine guns and bombs, with which presently they made themselves unpleasant. Some of our men were sent to clear the trench of these ugly customers, and it was done by the troops on the left. Then orders were given to clear forward to Triangle Trench, to the right of Old Jaeger. It was a strong redoubt, and the Germans defended themselves so tenaciously that it changed hands three times before our men held it for good. It yielded finally when the troops on the right fought their way up to Peak Wood, captured it, and enfiladed the enemy with machine-gun fire. At that moment they saw that their position was hopeless and came running out with their hands up in the air.

Further on there was a machine-gun emplacement which was giving us a good deal of trouble, but this was bombarded and rushed, and on evening of July 6 the machine gun, to use the words of one of our officers, was "done in."

Yesterday morning the attack following the bombardment extended from these points southwest of Contal Maison away to the right. Unfortunately, although the fortune of war favored us in another way, the troops on the right were unable to make much headway, but at this time an extraordinary and for the enemy a terrible thing happened. Some battalions of the Prussian Guard reserve, hurriedly brought up a day or two ago from Valenciennes and thrown into this battlefield without maps or guidance or local knowledge, advanced to meet our men on the right, and walked up by an awful stroke of chance straight into the terrific barrage which our guns had just started around Contal Maison. One whole battalion was cut to pieces. Many others suffered frightful things. I am told by some of the prisoners that they lost three-quarters of their number in casualties, and although this may be an exaggeration, as prisoners always have a tendency to exaggerate losses, it is certain that a mass of men were killed and wounded.

A Gain and a Loss

As soon as our barrage lifted our troops on the right, most of them men of Yorkshire and the northern counties, swept forward and without great trouble entered Contal Maison and Bailiff Wood to the northwest. It was their lights I had seen signaling through the smoke. It was a magnificent success, not too dearly bought, but just when our position looked full of promise for the morrow disappointing news came. The details of what happened are not clear. The Germans were reported to be streaming out of Mametz Wood toward Contal Maison, apparently to make a counterattack there. The enemy's guns were shelling the place, the rain fell heavily, and our men, who had fought so well and so long, were exhausted. Owing to the difficulty of communication and other troubles which happen in these times, the situation became confused, and late in the evening it was reported that Contal Maison had been evacuated as a temporary measure for defensive reasons. At the same time it also was reported that Mametz Wood had been so heavily shelled by our guns that much damage had been inflicted upon the Germans inside, some of whom had escaped to our lines. We are now holding the outskirts of Contal Maison in or in the neighborhood of the cemetery, and I believe, Acid Drop Copse. So we are in a sound position for further attack.

A large number of prisoners were taken and they came straggling back over the battlefield in miserable little groups. Some of them carried our wounded on stretchers or on their backs, and our men carried their wounded.

Prussians Tired of the War

They were the remnants of the third Prussian Guards division, which had been so utterly broken that it no longer exists as a fighting unit. Those who did not fall into our hands have been withdrawn from the line. The moral of the men, as well as their fighting force, has been smashed. Even the officers admit that. They have no more stomach for the fight, and several men with whom I spoke today were frank in saying they were glad to be prisoners, to be safe, at last, from the frightfulness of this war. Some told me that after leaving Valenciennes a few days ago after our attack started they were brought to Cambrai, and while the officers were sent on by motor cycle they marched a long distance through an unknown country to the front. They did not know the names of the villages they passed. Their officers had no maps, and they had an ominous feeling that they were going to their doom, but the strength of our artillery and its deadly accuracy of aim surprised them. They did not know the English had such gunners.

Still more were they surprised by the dash of our infantry, as they heard they had against them the men of the new army. The Prussian prisoners belonged chiefly to the Lehr grenadiers and fusileers, the All Guards division, the 70th Jaeger and the 10th, 114th, and 190th Regiments of the line. Some of them I spoke to were Poles from Silesia. They are tall men of good physique, well fed and some of them middle aged and fathers of families. They correspond to the French territorials. They spoke of their wives and children and their dazed eyes—for they were just down from the field of fire—lighted up at the thought of going home again after the war.

"God send a quick ending to the war," said one of them, and he spoke the words as a prayer with hands upraised.

Storms Stopped British Advance

London, Tuesday, July 11.—The London Times headquarters correspondent, describing the battle of Contal Maison of Friday, says:

"The later incidents of the battle are obscure owing to a rainstorm of great violence, which not only shut off the view, but made operations almost impossible at times. What is certain is that at one time the British pushed far beyond where they were in the morning. They went through and beyond Contal Maison of a line well on the other side of the town, then retired, not owing to any enemy counterattack or enemy pressure, but from mischance and misunderstanding in the storm and darkness. It is not the first time that the weather has beaten us where the Germans could not."

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Two depressions, the first one of larger diameter, to the S.E. of the Loochoos, the other, deeper and better defined, near Shikoku. Very low barometer in China. Regular monsoon along our coasts. Little rain in the evening at Shanghai.

7.—Overcast, damp and misty weather. The breeze keeps on blowing steadily from the E., and the pressure falling more and more.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, August 7, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	754.00	754.76
" " inches.....	29.69	29.72
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-1.91	-1.55
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	-1.30	-1.08
Wind { Direction	SE	SSE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	6	7
Wind { Miles	3.7	4.
Temperature { Cen	23°6	28°5
Temperature { Fahr	74.5	83.5
Humidity: co	100	37
Nebulosity: 5-10	1	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
NEW FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $16,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiebling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000.
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking
Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,925.77

U.S. $6,878,925.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal..... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from Kobe, is expected to arrive at Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Amoy on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shnaghai via Chefoo on the 11th.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 8th, 9th and 10th

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel"

A Series of Twelve Sensational Photoplays based on actual happenings in a huge modern Caravansery. Guests, criminals, detectives and secret service men rub shoulders in these thrilling behind-the-scenes episodes of hotel life.

Tonight, showing the 1st and 2nd Episodes
entitled
"The Strangler's Cord"
and
"The Disappearing Necklace"
Four reels of exciting adventure. Each episode complete in itself

PATHE'S BRITISH and FRENCH GAZETTES depicting latest events of interest.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Inimitable Comedy Star
in
"CHARLIE at the BANK"
In Two Acts
This is the funniest comedy yet produced by the famous comedian, Charles Chaplin. It is a clean, wholesome comedy and a riot of fun from beginning to end

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Tuesday, August 8th
for one week only
will appear nightly

Mlle. Louret Orlova
In Character Dances
AND
Mr. George Paschenko
Baritone Singer
In Opera Songs

NEW PROGRAMME
Of Moving Pictures

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 8th, 9th & 10th August, 1916

"MARRYING THE SERVANT"
Comic

"COUNT ZARKA"
Nordisk Drama in Three Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"THE LOCKED HOUSE"
Comedy

"THOU SHALT NOT FLIRT"
L-Ko Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th August, 1916
"THE THUMB PRINT"
A Four-Reel High Class Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest.
"FUNERAL PROCESSION OF YUAN SHIH-K'AI"
This Film has never been shown in Shanghai before. It is a complete procession from the Palace to the Railway Station.
"STAR BOARDER"
A Highly Amusing One-Reel Chaplin Picture.
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 8, 9, 10
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 14 and 15

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

TO-NIGHT
In Addition to a New Up-to-date Programme
Mr. Chas Hawtrey
Eminent English Actor
Assisted by an All-Star English Cast
in
"A Message from Mars"
4 REELS

Booking at Moutrie's
All Large Wicker Chairs
All Seats $1.00

NO MOSQUITOES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O.S.
" 13	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston,New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 2	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 22	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 8	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	5.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	7.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 12	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 15	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behire	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 8	..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 10	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	..	Surban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 25	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 30		London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlegan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	..	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	..	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shuidang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 8	DN.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Vladivostock	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	3.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	D.L.	Vladivostock	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	..	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunsien	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlegan	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taohang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co,
" 9	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Inenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug	6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	CNW
"	6	Tientsin	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
"	6	Swatow	Foochow	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
"	6	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
"	6	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
"	6	Hankow	Tackwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
"	6	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
"	6	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
"	6	Japan	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
"	6	Hongkong	Japan	3807	Sw.	E.F.A.	SHW
"	6	Hongkong	Glenlogan	5996	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
"	6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	
"	6	Japan	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OSKYW
"	6	Japan	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
"	6	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
"	7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	NSCW
"	7	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
"	7	Dainy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
"	7	Chefoo	Kingsing	1988	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
"	7	Chefoo	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	
"	7	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
"	7	Hankow	Tatung	1832	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
"	7	do	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
"	7	do	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
"	7	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
"	7	Hongkong	Nore	4251	Br.	P. & O.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug	6	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
"	6	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.
"	6	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	6	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	6	Newchwang	Kashing	1145	Br.	B. & S.
"	6	Tsingtao	Wosang	1127	Br.	B. & S.
"	6	Vancouver B.C.	Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.
"	7	Hongkong	Canada maru	3660	Jap.	Am Trading
"	7	Hankow etc.	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co
"	7	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
"	7	Tientsin	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
"	7	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K. M. A.
"	7	London	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.
"	7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
"	7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore From London:—Mr. A. Craig, Miss L. Cowen, Mr. W. Webb, Private F. Click, Miss S. Brown, Mr. J. McArthur. From Colombo:—Mr. A. Rashed, Mr. Sacinivarungar, Mr. Wiekins, Mr. and Mrs. Mori. From Singapore:—Mr. Jeap Sooham, Mrs. Findloyson, Miss Thornhill, Mr. J. G. Ord, Mr. F. W. Castle. From Hongkong:—Mr. S. Wiegin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lockwood, Mr. H. Sauser, Mr. Chao Kuo-liang, Mr. Cho Kuo-chun, Rev. H. Wells, Miss Wells, Dr. R. McGibson. From Marseilles:—Mr. A. C. Hancell.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru From Japan:—Mrs. M. Allen, Mrs. L. H. Kent, Misses. Remedios, A. E. Collier, H. Hirakuri, K. Takatama, A. D. Rudduck, and N. Y. Allen, Master S. Allen, Messrs. Vin Sun, Child, Wheen, Mr. C. H. Rutherford, J. W. Mackay, I. A. Richards, Romwell, R. A. Donal, W. N. Weldson, S. Allen, Good, C. W. Glover, C. J. Weitz, C. Witz, S. S. Joseph, I. Cantorovitch, S. Jostrzembski, I. Contorostce.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Long.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Barint, Miss Schudinger and 4 children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilfer, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 5 children, and Mr. H. M. S. Mann.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mrs. Shever, Miss B. Brooks, and Mr. B. Niebel.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mrs. Thue, Miss Kahler, Dr. Cormack, Messrs. Baker, Swallow, Campbell, King, Williamson and Grayrigge.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. J. Reynen, Mr. S. Eibe, Mr. H. Bagger, Miss L. Young, Mr. W. S. Hovey, Mr. W. R. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Galdman and child, Mr. Y. Matayoshi, Mr. M. Uyeda. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tweedlie, Miss M. I. Yang, Mrs. E. Hansen, Mrs. McCreath and child, Mrs. M. Harston, Miss L. Rozario, Miss G. Rozario, Mr. A. Fabre, Mr. B. G. Wilson, Mr. M. Sahara, Mr. T. Ozawa.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Miss M. A. Unyon.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Pootoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Giesel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manukin, Mr. and Mrs. Harung, Miss H. Colles, Misses E. and L. Solberg, Miss Ferguson, Miss W. Mooney, Miss C. Mooney, Miss F. Kroger, Miss A. Ollerdessen, Miss F. Agateson, Miss G. H. Lamrea, Mr. F. Berhens, Mr. Saleslu, Mr. R. Darrioch, Mr. K. Bagdaw, Mr. E. Otte, Mr. A. Nathan, Mr. H. Kaeller, Mr. H. Millens, Mr. F. Farrer, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Mr. V. Rowland, Mr. A. Jorgensen, and Mr. Steenhanswer.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. Schlee, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Richenworth, Mr. T. J. Benhally, Mr. G. Stredth.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. Wolfsiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Langridge, Capt. McKinnon, Mr. W. M. Cochrane, Mr. F. E. Robbin, Mr. Goforth, Mrs. Trams and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Darfman and child.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin:—Mr. W. F. Inglis.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 8th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cnisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 11th instant at 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cnisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Wednesday Morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Aug	5 Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
8 H	April	8 Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	29	500	Day
	Aug	6 Cruise	Quizos	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Doudart, the Japanese gunboats Pantikai, Shumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 5	Chinwangtao	Asuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	Athos	7525	Fr.	Cie M. M	WW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 4	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 6	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Bleikmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 6	Swatow	Foochow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 6	Hongkong	Glenlogan	3800	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Aug 6	Hongkong	Japan	3262	Swd	S E A	SHW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
uly 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 5	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	9 p
Aug 5	Hankow	Kiangsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 5	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 6	Japan	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 6	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Stkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Stlesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 3	Japan	Shokwa maru	1325	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USB
Aug 3	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 6	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 6	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 6	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 6	Japan	Takaosan maru	1052	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPBW
Aug 4	Amoy	Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	KMAW
Aug 6	Tientsin	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 6	Hankow	Tuckwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Aug 6	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 5	Hankow	Yobyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

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For London		
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	Atreus	Aug 2
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	Ceylon	May 26
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Cyclops	June 9
	Eurybates	June 24
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 2
	Lycaon	June 2
	Monmouthshire	May 29
	Mishima Maru	July 16
	Nellore**	July 9
	Ningchow	May 27
	Priam	July 18
	Suwa Maru	July 30
	Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	July 5
	Atlantique	July 20
	Magellan	June 22
	Polynesien	Aug. 5
For Bombay		
	Nankin**	July 24
	Novara**	Aug. 7
For Rotterdam		
	Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Arabien	June 14
	Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
	Empress of Japan	July 29
	Empress of Russia	July 14
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Mexico Maru	Aug. 2
	Nanking Maru	July 8
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York		
	Bloemfontein	May 27
	Muncaster Castle	July 29
	St. Bede	June 28
	Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	July 19
	Asia Maru	July 17
	Cacique	June 5
	China	July 3
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	L. Luckenbach	July 27
	Maricopa	Aug. 1
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Tenyo Maru	July 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 12
Alcinous	June 24	Aug, 23
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	Juue 17	Aug. 28
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 15
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug, 8
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 1
Malta**	July 13	Aug. 18
Namur		Sept. 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus	July 15	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 8
Sardinia		Sept. 14
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan		Sept. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
Atagosan Maru		Aug. 12
City of Durham	May 15	Aug. 15
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 13
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Manila Maru		Aug. 27
Mexico Maru		Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 0
Persia Maru		Aug 17
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	July 9	Aug. 14
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 1
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Russia	Aug. 26th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.

† s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

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"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
	From Nagasaki to San Francisco		
S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
	Fran Nagasagi to Manila		
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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14,000 TURKS ATTACK ON THE EGYPT FRONT

Fail To Make Impression On Romani Position; 2,500 Are Taken Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—General Sir Archibald Murray reported on Friday night: Since midnight on the 3rd, the Turks, with an estimated strength of 14,000 men, have been attacking our positions near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles.

The position at dusk on the 4th was that the enemy's attacks had made no impression on our fortified positions, while, on our southern flank, the fighting was also going in our favor. We have captured 400 to 500 prisoners there.

British warships are rendering valuable assistance from Tina Bay. The fighting continues. The temperature is 100 in the shade.

General Murray reported today: We defeated the enemy, with heavy losses, at Romani, on the 4th and 5th, capturing 2,500 unwounded prisoners, including some Germans, four mountain-guns and a number of machine-guns. Our casualties were not heavy.

On the 4th, the enemy made a frontal attack against the British entrenchments, in conjunction with an attack round our southern flank, employing 14,000 men, with heavy howitzers. The frontal attack was unsuccessful.

Our mounted troops retired slowly before the flank attack, until the enemy became involved in the sand dunes late in the evening. Then a counter-attack was made by all arms, which was completely successful. The pursuit of the retreating enemy was taken up with vigor and still continues.

The Australians and New Zealand Mounted Infantry displayed a steadiness in holding the strong flank attack made by the enemy and an initiative and energy in the pursuit worthy of the highest praise. Our Territorials have done exceedingly well, especially in maneuvering in the heavy sand, despite the great heat.

Monitors firing from Tina Bay assisted materially. The work of the Flying Corps was excellent.

Romani is 18 miles east of the Suez Canal. Reuter's correspondent states that the wells near the Canal are all in our hands and, therefore, the enemy must bring every drop of water to Romani from Anghratina, ten miles distant. Moreover, water can only be transported by slow pack-camels.

The number of the enemy is reassuring, for, unquestionably, 14,000 men cannot invade Egypt in face of General Murray's powerful army. Probably there are 1,000 to 2,000 Austro-German infantry, besides a large number of Bedouin horse, with the Turks.

Obituary

Sir A. Markham, M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member for Mansfield and one of the strongest critics of the Government, has died suddenly.

Forty Allied Aviators In Raid Upon Ghent

Attack Arsenal, Wreck Large Hangar and Cause Big Fire at St. Denys

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 5.—The Telegraaf states that the air-attack made by the Allies on the 2nd was directed against Ghent. Forty aeroplanes, divided into three groups, simultaneously attacked three points of military importance, including the arsenal at Ghentbrugge.

A great conflagration was noticed at St. Denys, but the damage done is unknown, as the camp is closed with barbed wire. The arrival of ambulances showed that many soldiers had been wounded. A large hangar was wrecked and other buildings badly damaged.

PRISONERS' TREATMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—Sir Edward Carson, on the 8th, will suggest to Mr. Asquith that an immediate conference of the Entente Powers shall be held, with a view to establishing a common basis for the treatment of enemy prisoners and for joint representations to neutrals respecting the conduct of Britain's enemies towards Allied prisoners, also for the appointment of a Minister whose whole time shall be given to the question of the treatment of British prisoners.

27,000 Soldiers Will Reap British Harvest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—The Army Council has decided to release 27,000 soldiers to assist with the harvest.

SINK DANISH VESSEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—Another Danish steamer has been sunk. It is reported in Copenhagen that the Wilson liner Aaro (2,603 tons) has been torpedoed. The steamer Mount Coniston has also been sunk.

Well-Known Chinese Here on Way to Peking

Chang Yeo-tsen and Ling Sian, well-known scholars and reformers, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday. Mr. Chang is particularly distinguished for his knowledge of law, and recently was appointed Minister of Justice. They are members of Parliament. Mr. Ling went to America to study after the dissolution of the National Assembly by Yuan Shih-k'ai, and recently acted as Financial Commissioner for the Southern revolutionists. It is understood that Mr. Chang and Mr. Ling will leave for Peking with Mr. Tong Shao-yi in a few days.

TANG YEN-KAI ENTERTAINED

Mr. Tang Yen-kai, the newly appointed Shengchang and concurrently Tuchun of Hunan, who is still in Shanghai, was entertained last night by his fellow-provincials. Mr. Tang has received numerous telegrams from Hunan military and civil officials inviting him to return. He was Tutuh of Hunan in 1911 and he held that post until 1913 when the rebellion broke out and he was involved because of being a member of the Kuomintang. Mr. Tang was a famous scholar in the late Ching Dynasty having passed the highest degree (bachelor of honor).

HARDEN SAYS UNTOLD SUFFERING IS AHEAD

'Nothing to Hope for Till Britain, Still Unassailable, Has Been Smashed'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—Herr Maximilian Harden, the German publicist, in an article on the second year of the war, gives a remarkable revelation of his chastened mood. He pessimistically warns his readers that Germany is fighting for its life. A period of untold suffering is ahead, with nothing to hope for, until the favor of Heaven or an accident smashes Britain, which is still unassailable.

Nine Victoria Crosses For Brave Britishers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—The King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the following officers and men for most conspicuous gallantry in action:

Surgeon-Captain John Green.—Although wounded, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer, who was hung up on the enemy's wire and dragged him to a shell-hole, where he dressed his wounds, though they were being continuously bombed. Surgeon-Captain Green was endeavoring to bring the officer to safety when he was killed.

Lieutenant Richard Jones, of the North Lancashire Regiment.—He was isolated with a platoon holding a crater, when the Germans attacked in overwhelming force. Lieutenant Jones shot fifteen, counting them aloud to cheer the platoon. When his ammunition was expended, he took a bomb, but was shot in the head when rising to throw it.

His splendid courage so encouraged the men that, when their ammunition and bombs were expended, they threw stones and ammunition boxes till only nine of the platoon were left and, finally, the remnant was compelled to retire.

Captain Lionel Rees, of the Royal Flying Corps.—He was attacked by ten enemy machines, dispersed six of them, seriously damaging two, chased two others, was wounded, lost control, righted his machine, closed with the enemy, firing at a range of a few yards till his ammunition was expended and returned safely.

Private George Chafer, of the East Yorks Regiment.—A despatch-carrier was buried during a bombardment and attack on our trenches. Private Chafer, of his own initiative, took the message from the pocket of the despatch-carrier and, although severely wounded in three places, ran along the ruined parapet, under maxim and shell fire, delivered the message and then collapsed.

Sergeant John Erskine, of the Scottish Rifles (Territorials).—He rescued two wounded men under fire and then ran to an officer, bandaged and attended to him for an hour and assisted to bring him in, shielding him with his own body.

Sapper William Hackett, of the Royal Engineers.—Sapper Hackett was entombed with four others in a gallery, through the explosion of an enemy mine. A hole was made to the outside, after twenty hours work. Sapper Hackett helped three of the men to get out, but refused to leave the fourth, who was wounded, though the hole was collapsing. Both were buried and thus he deliberately gave up his life for his comrade.

Private Arthur Procter, of the Liverpool Territorials.—He went out to two wounded men lying in open view of the enemy and dressed their wounds, under fire.

Private George Stringer, of the Manchester Regiment. He held his ground single-handed against a counter-attack while his battalion was retiring, till his bombs were expended, saving the flank of the battalion and thus enabling a steady withdrawal.

Lieutenant Arthur Batten-Poole, of the Munster Fusiliers.—For most conspicuous bravery when in command of a raiding party. He was severely wounded by a bomb on entering the enemy's lines, but, although all the fingers of his right hand were mutilated, he continued to direct operations with unflinching courage and his voice was clearly heard cheering and directing his men.

He refused to retire when urged to do so. Later, he was twice wounded during the withdrawal, while personally assisting to rescue other wounded. Still refusing assistance, he walked unaided to within 100 yards of our lines, when he fainted and had to be carried in.

Canton Waterway Is Dangerous by Night

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 6.—In compliance with a request made by the Chinese military authorities at Canton, the Harbor Master has notified that navigation of the approaches to Canton, both by the back and front reaches, is dangerous during the hours of darkness.

Inward-bound vessels are cautioned not to proceed above Tide-Pole Light between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. and, if they see they cannot enter the Port of Canton before 6 p.m., they should anchor at Tide-Pole Light for the night. Outward-bound vessels should not navigate the waters of the River above Tide-Pole Light between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara for London:—Mr. H. R. Hertslet, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Field and 2 infants, Miss I. Field, Mr. Humphrey Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. Russon, Miss N. Moon, Miss M. Buckman, Miss S. Keymer. For Marseilles:—Mr. Wegelin. For Bombay:—Mr. S. M. Talati, Mr. D. Raphael, Mr. Dorab Dhunjishaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein. For Colombo:—Mr. J. E. Edwards, Mr. S. Vilven. For Singapore:—Miss E. Rosenberg, Mr. R. H. Parker.—For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilber, Mr. A. H. Skelton, Miss M. W. Tod, Mr. K. S. Larssen, Mr. Lopez.

Per M.M. s.s. Athos for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladow, Mrs. Stratton and child, Mr. B. D. Kapteyn, Miss M. T. Britton, Mr V.d' Olltingen, Mr. J. Azadian, Mr. W. G. R. Murphy, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Wersnar, Mr. L. Gameau. For Yokohama:—Mr. C. F. Taylor, Mr. V. H. W. Watton, Mr. G. L. Martin, Mr. H. B. Ollerdessen, Mr. J. W. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Bedoni and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. De Dapro Barradas and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Levy and child, Mrs. N. Brand, Mr. G. Racine, Mr. Leonard Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Zimmermann, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Isenman, Consul L. L. Schnare, Mr. T. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vogel and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tower, Mrs. Ch. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Rayner, Mr. M. D. Varalda, Mrs. L. F. Pike, Master F. T. Pike, Mrs. L. H. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nissim, Mr. and Mme. Ch. Maybon, Masters P. and G. Maybon, Mr. and Mrs. Quieras, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy and 2 children, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Denegri, Misses Denegri (3), Mr. M. David, Mr. and Mrs. H. Herlofson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy, Crighton and children, Miss Gutmann, Mr. W. H. Trenchard, Davies, Mr. S. E. Peacock, Mrs. E. W. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. W. Valpy, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. D. W. Murphy, Mr. G. E. Griffin, Mrs. G. K. Tailor, Mr. P. H. Nyb, Mr. H. Gadfao, Dr. Maluk, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. H. Mancell, Mr. and Mrs. Grinond and children, Mr. A. H. Malet.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping for Tientsin:—Mrs. Glwndinning and three children, and Mrs. A. A. Crawford.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Swatow:—Dr. Wilson, and Mr. H. K. Rodger. For Hongkong:—Mr. Garner, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Hancock, and Mr. J. M. Campos.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngnkin for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Rousse, Miss Rousse, Messrs. W. M. Stewart, K. W. Campbell and H. A. Shield.

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Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs!

A wealthy Chinese family invites inspection of a really rare curio.

It is a Buffalo Figure, made of Han Jade, measuring about two inches long, the figure appearing to be rising from sleep. The Jade is black outside and green inside. Its color changes as the seasons go round, this being a most peculiar thing. In spring it is faintly white, in summer intensely white, and after autumn the colour gradually changes until it becomes absolutely black in winter. It is one of the rarest curios that exists. According to connoisseurs, the jade is of the real Han kind and has been buried in the ground several times: this makes it black outside and green inside. It is believed that the wonderful colour is due to the figure being several thousand years old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue Ratard (opposite the French Municipality, French Concession, Shanghai, China. (東新里).

10554 A 16

FOR

Cut Flowers

Floral Baskets

Wreaths

and any other kinds of floral arrangements see

The Shanghai Flora

Florists and Nurserymen

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

next to Venturi's

Tel. 2710

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.88
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Mukden		
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.				Line		
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.23	19.46
8.09	13.09		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.10	22.48		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.36	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	662	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38	
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30	

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	6.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.40		11.24	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG { arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG { dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. { arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.09	A.M. 0.46
CHINKIANG.. { dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. { arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. { dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW { dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. { arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. { dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. { dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.46	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.36	9.29	11.50	5.50		4.30		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.06

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... { arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48
Sung Kiang..... { dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... { arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	
Yeh Zah..... { dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed n.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... { dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.33
Chang Aa		8.32	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... { arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah..... { dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.39
Ka Shai	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Sung Kiang..... { arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang..... { dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Shanghai South ... arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... { dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.18
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.49	5.52	7.28
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.29
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.59	11.25	1.09	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at Nos. 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

To-day, the 8th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Roll-top Desks, Office Chairs, Cloth Stands, Book Cases, Double & Single Beds, Teapoys, ElectricFans, Gramaphone & Records, a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10630

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take note that a Race Meeting will be held on the 12th September (Mid-Autumn Festival) on the Kiangwan Race Course. The programme will be published later.

A SPECIAL RACE.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate 1½ Miles.

Value $2,000. 2nd Pony $400. 3rd Pony $200, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $25.

The above Race to be run some time in November and the exact date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd Aug., 1916.
10613 A 10

$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1080.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices

Bill Smith

Bill Smith was at bat—two down, one on third—

And rapped out a homer; Wow! It was a bird!

But he stopped, turned and whispered: "I'm dying of thirst;

Bring me 'Elephant' Beer or I'll never reach first."

"ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER IS RICH, CREAMY AND PURE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2891

(*Translation.*)

THE Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, corner of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads, and the Nieh Chih Kwi Public School for Chinese, Baikal Road, will reopen for the Winter Term on Monday, September 4, at 9 a.m.

The fee for the term is $20 payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in attendance at the respective schools on Friday, September 1, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees from pupils at present in the schools, and on Saturday, September 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive and examine new pupils.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, August 3, 1916.
10596

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Business Opportunity

A Respectable and Energetic Business Man with CAPITAL wishes to join a reliable firm as partner or take charge of a department.

Has many years of experience of import business in the East.

Has many Profitable Lines and Agencies.

First Class Salesman.

All correspondence to be treated as strictly private and confidential.

Address:
"BUSINESS,"
Box No. 143, THE CHINA PRESS

SMOKE

HADJIYANNI, VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

The China Trading Co.

12 Nanking Road. Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

Removal Notice

WE beg to inform our patrons and friends that owing to our former premises, No. 30 Nanking Road being about to be reconstructed, we are temporarily located at No. 43-a Kiangse Road, opposite L. Moore & Co.

We continue to sell the best goods in the market at lowest prices.

SING FAT CO.
Jewellers.
10619

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Removal Notice

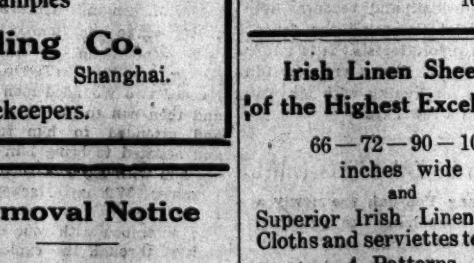
W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.
10565



Walked Four Miles

Found Only 3 Vacant Houses

¶ When he could have found a complete list of the desirable vacancies in Shanghai by merely reading the "Houses to Let" ads in The China Press.

¶ Many very desirable vacancies are advertised in today's issue.

¶ Turn now to page 12.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

MELBOURNE HOUSE

TO LET, Nice Furnished room and bath-room, with board; also attic room. Moderate terms, 12a Quinsan Gardens.
10645 A 8

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. GREENBERG, the London ladies' tailor, has gone to America to buy goods. Anybody who is having clothes made by him at 17 Broadway, will kindly come to fetch them from 19 Fearon Road.
10601 A 10

WANTED, buyer to take 2,000 tons of Hunan anthracite, at Hankow, every month, for a term of three years or longer. Price moderate. Particulars and sample can be obtained from Mr. James B. Wong, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, by appointment.
10600 A 10

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 72 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10629 A 12

TO LET, two bedrooms, verandah, bathroom, sitting-room; use of kitchen, close to tram. Moderate terms. 7 Wayside Road.
10628

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10575 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10576 T. F.

Irish Linen Sheeting of the Highest Excellence!

66—72—90—100 inches wide

and

Superior Irish Linen Table Cloths and serviettes to match

4 Patterns

In sizes: 72 x 72; 72 x 90; 72 x 108; 70 x 126; 90 x 90

also

Tabling by the yard with serviettes to match in Pure Linen, Mercerised damask and Bleached Cotton, Bath and Face Towels, Bath Mats, etc.

At wholesale prices!

HILL & Co.

(2 doors from General Hospital)

Bed and Table Linen Specialist

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9459

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.
10670

BELLE VUE HOTEL, Woosung Forts, one furnished bedroom with bathroom to let. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.
10632 A 12

76-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.
10404 e.o.d.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS or small flat, wanted by two bachelors in Central district, near the Bund. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.
10612 A 10

WANTED: Furnished house or apartments, convenient for family of four. No small children: Frenchtown location desired; near French School preferable. Reply to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating terms, etc.
10585 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10573 A 81

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION by young Chinese, as general office assistant. Good knowledge piece goods and sundries. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.
10639 A 10

A YOUNG Chinese desires position as bookkeeper or clerk. Has very good references. Apply to Daniel, No. 23 Woosung Road.
10640 A 10

POSITION WANTED by a hard-working young man as office assistant; six years experience, with good knowledge of bookkeeping, shipping and insurance, also Chinese. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.
10641 A 12

SITUATION WANTED by capable engineer, expert for motor-car department, with good references. Please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.
10594 A 10

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a good canvasser. Paying high salary and commission. Apply 474 Nanking Road.
10622 A 11

WANTED, a few Chinese. Knowledge of English unnecessary. Good jobs. High pay. Positions limited. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.
10638 A 10

WANTED, an expert stenotypist. Apply, with references, to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.
10644 A 8

WANTED, a Chinese secretary and representative, with good English and experience, paying high salary and commission. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.
10643 A 10

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.
10610 A 17 T.F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a foreign residence, with garden, in Frenchtown. Rent $200 upwards. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.
10620 A 11

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Victrola, in good condition, with records. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.
10633 A 8

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10574 T.F.

The Remington J

$135.00

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